NUMB. V.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Latin Tongue.

THE

Compleat Linguist.

OR, AN UNIVERSAL

GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable

TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR each Month, till the whole is perfected: With a PREFACE to every *Grammar*, relating to each *Tongue*.

NUMB. V.

For the Months of *January* and *February*, 1720.

BEING

A GRAMMAR of the *Latin* Tongue.

To which is added a short *Index*, by Way of Specimen, of Foreign Words in these Five Grammars; and an *Appendix* upon Antique Inscriptions and Medals.

By *JOHN HENLET*, M. A.

Cur improbetur, si quis ea quæ domi suæ rectè faceret, in publicum promit? Qu. In. Or. I. 1.

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PREFACE.

Latin of *Greek*: Excellency of it: Place, Variations, Extent, Corruption: Tongues of *Italy*; *Latin* known in *Perſia*; Eulogies of it: Cauſes of its Spreading, Mixture, *&c.* Grammars; Verſions; Writers; Pronunciation; Letters; Riſe of it; Original of Nations; and of the Learning of *Greeks*: *Latin* Authors, Copies, *MSS*, Editions; uſual Want of Books; obſolete Words; Imitation; Stile; Rules to find the Senſe of a Word; Qualities of Expreſſion; Grammar; and Miſcellaneous Remarks.

THE *neareſt Place to the* Greek *Tongue is claim'd by the* Latin, *in Original, Order, Uſe, and Benefit; though not perhaps in Native Beauty and Perfection. It aroſe chiefly, as we now find it, in its Standard Writers from the* Greek; *and is the firſt and moſt valuable Offſpring of it: Its Uſe and Benefit is equal, if not more extenſive. But as it ſeems to be much inferior to it, in ſome of*

thoſe Points that make up the natural Excellence of a Tongue, as the Muſick, Force, Copiouſneſs, &c. of it: So in the ſame Points, it is at leaſt match'd, if not excell'd by ſeveral others, and by the Engliſh *in particular.*

Yet it is in it ſelf a very noble Language, and of the firſt Rank: It has given Dreſs to ſome of the fineſt Works of human Wit and Underſtanding: Works, which have endur'd the Teſt of Ages, have furniſh'd us with a Rule of Writing and Speaking well, which is wanted in many others; have enrich'd very much our modern Tongues, and afforded a Variety of finiſh'd Models, in almoſt every Part of Compoſition. It was at firſt only the Language of that Part of Italy, *call'd* Latium: *For each Province had its Tongue;* Calabria *the* Greek, Apulia *the* Meſſapian, Hetruria *the old* Tuſcan, *&c.*

As the Latins *ſpread their Commerce in the conquer'd Nations, it varied. From the* Tarquins *to* Polybius, *in the Time of* Scip. Africanus, *was about* 300 *Years; and even in that Space it was ſo far alter'd, that* Polybius *aſſures us, the beſt Antiquaries of his Age could not underſtand the Articles of Peace made between the* Romans *and* Carthaginians, *at the Expulſion of the* Tarquins, *ſtill extant on the* Columna Roſtrata *at* Rome. *About* 140 *Years before the Emperors, when* Rome *was Miſtreſs of* Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, *a great Part of* Spain, *&c. it was ſo far from general Uſe in the World, or even in* Italy, *that we are told, it was a Privilege allow'd to the* Cumans, *about* 100 *Miles from* Rome, *to uſe the* Roman *Language. The* Roman *Colonies in* Italy *(about* 150*) and the Reſort of the other* Italians *to* Rome, *on the Score of Buſineſs, made it indeed commonly underſtood. For the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, in the Provinces, and Audience given in the Senate, were in* Latin. *Yet*

it

it does not appear to have been ever the Language of all the Empire, or of all Italy. *Hence the* Italian *is a true Original Tongue, and only mix'd very much with the* Latin, *and not ſo much with the Tongues of the Barbarous Nations; becauſe their Stay was ſhort, and their Progreſs not univerſal in* Italy. Heyl. Coſmoſ. How. Ep. Feſtus. Liv. 40. de Cumanis, ſub An. Urb. 573.

Latium, (quod ibi latuit Saturnus; *as*, Saturnus *of* [illegible]U latuit) *is now call'd* Campagna di Roma: *At firſt, that City, at Mount* Palatine, *was ſcarce a Mile about; and her Territories hardly the Extent of a Day's Journey. In the Reign of* Aurelian, *ſhe was* 50 *Miles in Compaſs; and her Empire at laſt was above* 3000 *in Length, from the Shores of the* Rhine *to* Euphrates *and* Tigris. *With the Empire the Tongue was alſo ſpread, and yet was not the common Speech of any other People.*

Britain *was a* Roman *Province* 400 *Years, yet the* Britiſh *or* Cambrian *Tongue was always the prevailing Language. Indeed we had here but Four Colonies;* France *had* 29; Spain 57: *So that the* Latin *was more entertain'd there, than elſewhere; but no where the Vernacular Speech, except in* Latium.

There were 60 *Colonies in* Afric, *and many in* Aſia, *yet the* Latin *made no great Impreſſion on the Tongue of either. Colonies and Legions were ſent Abroad to ſecure their Conqueſts, thin an Overſtock of People at* Rome, *employ and encourage Men of Worth, and enlarge their Dominions.*

Plutarch *indeed avers, that in his Time, almoſt all Men us'd it; but he does not mean, that it was any where a receiv'd National Tongue. One Cauſe, beſides the Colonies, of the Growth of this Tongue Abroad, was the frequent Admiſſion of Foreigners to the Freedom of the City.*

The Latin *in the* Eaſt *was foreſtall'd by the* Greek, *(which was the more Commercial or Trading Tongue) and was no more ſpoke there, than the* Spaniſh *is in the* Netherlands, Sicily, Sardinia, Naples, *the Two* Indies, *and other Provinces of* Spain. *In* Rome *it ſelf, it was often chang'd, from the ſame Cauſes with thoſe that affect other Tongues. The Verſes of the* Salij *made by* Numa, *were ſcarce underſtood by the* Flamins *and Judges themſelves, in the Decline of the Republic: Nor were the Laws of the* Decemviri. *After* Cæſar *and* Cicero *it laſted pure* 400 *Years, till the* Goths *under* Alaric *firſt, then the* Hunns *under* Attila, *then the* Vandals *under* Genſeric, *and the* Heruli *under* Odoacer; *then the* Lombards, *invaded* Italy. *Here* Odoacer *was proclaim'd King of* Italy; *but ſoon after, the* Goths, *under* Theodoric, *expell'd the* Heruli; *and* Theodoric *was formally inveſted King of* Italy *by* Zeno *the Emperor, and reign'd there with his Succeſſor in Peace above* 60 *Years. Hence the* Italian *was depravd by the* Gothic. *About the Year* 570, *the* Lombards *came in, and fix'd in the very Heart of the Country above* 200 *Years, during the Reign of Twenty Kings. Hence the* Midland *and beſt Part is call'd* Lombardy. *Yet the* Latin *was corrupted before the Inroads of theſe Warlike Nations, by the Concourſe of Foreigners to* Rome, *the Number of Slaves, greater than that of Citizens; and by the common Turns to which Tongues as well as all human Things are liable.*

Therefore the Latin *was the firſt Tongue of* Latium *only. All others there were adventitious: So was the* Greek *in* Calabria, *&c.* Tuſcany *had the* Hetrurian, *or* Hetruſcan; Liguria *the* Meſſapian, *of which there are ſome Remains extant; and the* Oſcan, Sabine, *and* Tuſculan, *are thought to be Dialects of them: And from the* Goths, *&c. aroſe*

that

that Mixture in the Italian, French, *and* Spaniſh. *Some think the* Roman *Tongue was ſo far diſtinct from the* Latin, *that the* Latin *was the Mother-Tongue, and the* Roman *a Dialect of it; from which* Roman *Dialect the* Spaniſh *and* French *were at firſt chiefly deriv'd.* Tully *has left us a Teſtimony, how far the* Latin *was even read in his Time*; Orat. pro Arch. '*Græca leguntur in omnibus ferè gentibus*; '*Latina ſuis finibus, exiguis ſanè, continentur.*' The Greek *is read almoſt in all Countries*; *the* Latin *is confin'd within its own Bounds, which are but narrow. But now it is known in moſt Parts of the World*; *as we find in the Accounts of Travellers. In the Year* 1602, Stephen Kakaſch, *a* Tranſylvanian *Nobleman, was ſent in Embaſſy by* Rodolph II. *Emperor of* Germany, *to* Abas *Sophy of* Perſia; *and drew up an Oration in* Latin, *publiſh'd afterwards, to be ſpoken to that Prince: Which began thus*: Sereniſſime, potentiſſime, ac magnanime Princeps, Abas, Rex Perſarum, Medorum, atque Armeniæ, &c. *Now this* Kakaſch, *with all his Retinue, except one, dy'd in the Journey thither: The ſurviving Perſon found an Interpreter in the* Perſian *Court, ſkill'd in* Latin, *who tranſacted all the Affairs of the* German *Emperor with him, in that Tongue, with great Addreſs and Exactneſs.* Chriſt. Becm. De Or. L. L. in Eulog. doct.

As to the Praiſe of this Tongue, it would be endleſs to recount the ſeveral Elogies of Learned Men about it: *Of* Valla, Julius, *and* Joſeph Scaliger, Melanchthon, Muretus, Taubman, Eraſmus, Voſſius, Dreſſerus, Caſaubon, &c. *But ſome Things obſerv'd by theſe great Maſters are remarkable.* Joſ. Scal. *tells us, in* Epiſt. ad J. Caſel. *that many ſpeak the* Latin, *but few the* Roman *Idiom*; *and fewer yet among the Latter, that riſe to the Genius of the* Ciceronian *Age.* Eraſmus *affirms, it is eaſier in theſe Days*

Days to be a Doctor in the Three Faculties, than to write good Latin. *And* Is. Casaub. *in* exercit. 9. ad Ann. Bar. *speaking of the Four Recommendations of a Tongue*; 1. *Convenience to express the Sense of the Mind.* 2. *Antiquity.* 3. *Dignity of those that use it.* 4. *Extent of Use: Gives the first to the* Greek; *the second and third to the* Hebrew; *the fourth to the* Latin. *He tells us also there, the Causes, why the* Romans *spread their Tongues as far as possible, with their Conquests:* 1. *The want of knowing the* Greek *well, in their Officers*; *as* Paul. Æmil. *in* Macedon, *spoke in* Latin *to the Council*; *and* Cn. Octavius, *the Prætor, was oblig'd to use an Interpreter for the* Greek, *in his Reports and Proceedings*, Liv. l. 15. *The other Cause, was a Fondness to make the People subject to their Language, as well as Power. Hence, as above, their Law-Cases were in* Latin: *And hence all those forensic* Roman *Words in the* Greek *and* Syriac, *as appears particularly in the New Testament. Hence in* Syria, *the Youth were instituted in the Laws, in* Latin; vid. Greg. Thoum. de Laud. orig. *which was the Reason, why that Father, as he owns, had almost forgot how to speak the* Greek *Tongue. Not that the* Romans *ever esteem'd their Language better than the* Greek; *for they themselves have confess'd the contrary*, Plin. Nat. Hist. 3. 5. Aug. de Civ. D. 19. 7. Strab. de Hisp. Muret. in Lips. de rectâ pro. L.

And as it is a Tongue of this Importance, it has employ'd a boundless Number of Hands; *Men of all Professions have labour'd in it: Hence the great Multitude of Grammars*; *above Thirty of which made by the Ancients, have been brought to Light by* Elias Putschius, *a Youth of great Hopes, who dy'd in the Flower of his Age. Hence the Glut of* Sylvæ, Vocabularia, Isagogæ, Florilegia, Analecta, Elegantiæ,

gantiæ, *and what not? Indeed it is the Canal, by which the Learning of all the World has been conveyd: Not that we ought to rest in any* Latin *Version; we ought also to study the Originals, and enter into all the Tongues: For there is no* Latin *Version, of the Bible for Instance, that has not a Number of Faults*; as, 1 Tim. 3. ἑδραίωμα & ἀληθείας. *Some turn it,* fundamentum, ſtabilimentum, firmamentum: *The Word is from* ἕδος, ſedes, domicilium, *a Repoſitory, Preſerver of Truth; entruſted with the ſacred Depoſitum of the Word of God. See many other Inſtances in* Becm. de Or. L. Lat. p. 8. &c.

The Latin *is needful alſo to the Knowledge of the Fathers,* Tertullian, Cyprian, Lactantius, Hilary, Jerom, Auguſtin, Ambroſe, &c. *See* Caſaub. Dreſſer. Valla, *and others.*

Cicero *owns, the* Italians *had not the true Pronunciation of the* Romans, Lib. 5. de orat. *And the Patavinity of* Livy *was obſerv'd by* Pollio. Ovid *ſays, they formerly ſpoke the* Greek *in* Italy: *Faſt.* 4.

Nec tibi ſit mirum Græco rem nomine dici,
Itala nam tellus Græcia major erat.

The Letters of it were the ſame with the Greek, *nor are they now very much different*; *ſee* Jul. Sc. de cauſis L. L. *It would be tedious, and not very inſtructive, to enter into the Changes, which the Forms of Letters have ſuffer'd from the* Hebrew *to the* Greek, *and from that to the* Latin; a *from* α, C *from* K, D *from* Δ, F *from the* Æolic Digamma, &c. *Only we are told, that* Carbilius *the Grammarian was the Author of* G.; Appius Claudius *the Lawyer, of* R (*the* Canina *of* Perſius;) *and* S *was from* Σ, *the Form of a* Scythian *Bow, ſays* Athenæus *from the Ancient Fables. Thus the* Greek

from

from the Hebrew, *inverted, tranſpos'd, or alter'd a little*; ι *of* י; θ *of* ט; λ *of* ל; ε *of* Scheva, (:) &c. *though* Jul. Sc. *thinks that* Alpha *is of the* Syriac, de Cauſ. L. L. c. 40. *However, it differs very much from the modern* Olaph *of the* Syrians. *Among the Authorities for the Names of them, put theſe:*

Hoc diſcunt omnes ante Alpha & Beta puelli, *Juv. Sat.* 14. Dicas licebit Beta me togatorum, *Mart.* 5. 27. Literam namque *E* videmus eſſe ad Eta proximam, *Ter. Maur.* Nigrum præfigere Theta, *Perſ.* 4. Theta novum, *Mart.* 7. *The* Ionicks *call'd* μῦ, μᾶ; γάμμα, Gema: *The* Doricks, σῖγμα, σὰν, &c *We are not to go here into the Original Invention of Letters. The* Hebrews *give it to* Adam; Euſebius *and* Joſephus *to the Sons of* Seth; *others to* Cham; Abraham, Moſes, Theuth, *the Dæmon or God of* Egypt; Menon, *an* Ægyptian *King*; Calliſtratus *a* Samian; *the* Phœnicians, *&c. See* Herodot. 5.

With reſpect to the Riſe of the Latin *Tongue, there have been many Opinions.* Joh. Goropius Becanus, *a Modern, makes the* Cimbric *or* German *the Mother of all Tongues: As ſome place Paradiſe in* Sweden. *But there are Fanaticks in all Sciences and Orders of Men. One Cauſe he gives, is the Simplicity of it: But the* Chineſe *has in this the Advantage, as* Lipſius *well obſerves; for moſt* Chineſe *Words are of one Syllable; each, of different Senſes, according to the Tone us'd in it. Many Countries have put in Claim to Antiquity: The* Athenians *had their* αὐτόχθονες; *the* Thebans σπαρτὶ; *the* Latins Opici, (*of* Ops) Indigenæ; Caij, from γαῖα: *So the* Ægyptians, Herod. 2. *And the* Phrygians, *from the famous* Bek *of the Two Children, pretended to be the moſt Ancient: But* Vives, in Aug. de C. Dei, 16. 11. *derives that from their Education among the*

the Goats. See the Name Pſammetychus. *So* Aben Ezra *ſays, the* Germans *were the* Canaanites, *that fled from* Iſrael. Had. Junius *fetches them from* Gomer; *whence* Cimmerij, Cimbri, *driven, ſay ſome, by the* Scyths, *from* Aſia *to* Scandia, *and the* Cimbric Cherſoneſe. *From his Sons,* Aſchenaz, Riphath, Thogarma, *the* Scandians, Riphæans, (i. e. *the* Sarmatæ *and* Heneti, *who, like the* Nomades, *liv'd in moveable Houſes, like Waggons*;) *and the* Germans.

Ezek. 38. *The Houſe of* Togarmah *is, in the* Chaldee *Paraphraſe, the Province of* Germany. *But this proves the* Germans *to ariſe from the* Hebrews.

The Greeks *betray'd a Tincture of this Vanity, when they call'd all other Nations* Barbarians: *Their Language certainly aroſe from the* Hebrew; If. Caſ. de Sat. 1. 2. Clem. Al. Euſ. *and that was confus'd at* Babel; *that is, Words and Letters were added, chang'd, aboliſh'd, into a Number of other Tongues. The* Greek *was one of them.* Plat. in Tim. *calls the* Greeks, *compar'd with ſome* Barbarians, *i. e. the* Eaſtern *People, Children. He ſays,* in Epinom. *that the Motion of the Stars was firſt mark'd by the* Syrians.

Ariſtotle *prefers the* Barbarians *to the* Greeks, *L.* 1. de Cœl. Pythagoras *went to* Egypt, ad Memphiticos Vates, *ſays* Hieron. *Where* Plutarch *avers, that He heard* Oenuphis *of* Heliopolis; *and* Clem. *ſays, it was* Sonchetus *the Arch-Prophet. He went alſo to* Babylon, *and the* Perſian Magi; *and was* (*as* Clem. *tells it, but does not allow the Fact*) *Scholar to* Nazareth *the* Aſſyrian, *thought by ſome to be the Prophet* Ezekiel. *See* Joſ. Con. App. 1. Clement *relates, that he was circumcis'd.*

Plato, Democritus, &c. *travell'd to* Egypt, *and the* East : Plato *is call'd* Μωϋσῆς ἀτθιάζων, Numen. *Some think he borrow'd from the Scripture ; and* Tertull. *from* Trismegistus.

Diog. Laert. *says, that* Thales, *the first Astrologer of the* Greeks, *was taught by* Egyptian *Priests. Some think he was of* Phœnicia ; Pythagoras, *of* Tyre, *or* Syria ; Homer, *of* Egypt, (*or instructed there, as all agree* ;) Zeno, *of* Phœnicia. Cyrenæ *bred more Learned Men than* Athens : *That was near to* Egypt, *and this to* Judæa.

In short, the East *was the Source of Letters : And hence, by the* Hebrew *and* Greek, *came the* Latin ; *but immediately from the latter, as its Declensions, Conjugations, Construction, Phrases,* &c. *prove.*

Quint. Inst. 1. 9. *says, the* Latin *is very like the* Æolick. *See* Jul. Sc. *and* Jos. Sc. in Festum.

Ennius *calls the* Romans Greeks ;

Contendunt Græcos, Grajos memorare solent sos,
Quod Græca Lingua longos per tempori' tractus,
Hos pavi.

See Plin. 7. Varr. Dionys. Hal. 1.

Verrius *mistook these Verses of* Ennius, *as if the* Romans *spoke in* Greek. *Not so ; for* Romulus *spoke in* Latin : *But that was almost the same ; the Declension,* &c. *something varied.*

With respect to the Latin *Authors, the oldest are the Verses of* Carmenta, *and the* Salij ; Livius Andronicus, Cæcilius, Varro, Attacinus, Ennius, Pacuvius, Cato *the Censor*, Lucilius, Accius, Plautus ;

tus : — *The next*, Terence, Tully, Cæſar, Saluſt, Livy, Virgil, Lucretius, Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius, Catullus, Horace, Sabinus : — *Then* Seneca, Quinctilian, Quinctus, Aſconius Pædianus, Valerius Maximus, Plinius Secundus, Suetonius, Tacitus, Florus, Juſtin, Agellius, Curtius, Columella, Vitruvius, &c.

And of the Poets ; Martial, Statius, Juvenal, Perſius, Silius, Lucan, Boethius, Claudian, Sulpitius, &c.

See the Preface to my Greek *Grammar* ; *and* Iſidor. Hiſp. l. 9. Orig.

Scal. de Æt. Po. Lat. c. 1. *tells us*, *That in the firſt Times, this Language, like all others, was an Infant : It grew up under* Livy, Ennius, Accius, Nævius, Plautus, &c. *Advanc'd to Manhood in* Terence, Catullus, Tibullus, Horace, Virgil, &c. *Declin'd under* Martial, Juvenal, Silius, Statius, &c. *And grew old with* Serenus, Sidonius, Severinus, Auſonius, &c. *It reviv'd after*, *under* Petrarch *and* Philelphus ; *and flouriſh'd again in* Politian, Vida, Sannazarius, Fracaſtorius, Palingenius, Aonius, Cerratus, Pontanus, &c. *who may be reckon'd a Body of Second Claſſicks. To this Effect*, Scaliger.

After all, the Flower of the Latin *Authors are* Virgil *and* Tully. *The beſt of them have diſpleas'd ſome : Even* Tully *was revil'd by ſome of his own Age, ſays* Quinctil. 12. 10. *as ſwelling, luxuriant, broken, unmanly* ; *guilty of cold Jeſts, and too many Repetitions.*

Some Faults are no Leſſening to a maſterly Writer. See on this Head, Jul. Scal. Joach. Camer. Frid. Taubm. Mart. Hain. &c.

With reſpect to the Copies of Latin *Authors, they are Old or more Recent, MSS. or Printed. Many Faults have crept into all, by want of Skill, Care, or Honeſty*: Eraſmus, *and many others, have complain'd of it. The beſt are they that are moſt truly printed from the beſt Monuments and MSS.; and the beſt of theſe, are they which are the moſt recommended, by the juſt Connexion of Things and Words among themſelves, and Agreement with others; by the Writing of the Author, of his* Amanuenſis, *or ſome ſkilful Hand; by Antiquity, or the Marks of Age; by the Honeſty and Credit of thoſe that preſerve them; by the fair Dealing of thoſe that vouch them, and the Common Voice of the Learned.*

With reſpect to Editions; the Accuracy of Editors and Printers, and the Comments of able Men, are the great Advantages; of Scaliger, Melanchthon, Camerarius, Turnebus, Stephanus, Lipſius, Gruter, Caſaubon, Taubman, &c. *See* Caſp. Barth. de Lat. L. Epiſt.

But the MSS. and Printed Copies often differ: As for inſtance: The Common Copies of Prudentius, *as they differ'd, ſo they have been ſet right by a* Palatine *MS. of that Chriſtian Poet, communicated by* Janus Gruter *to* Chr. Becm. *As, for* — venerantes flore juventæ; vernantes, &c.

Here I muſt take Leave to deplore the want of Books, under which Men of Enquiry commonly labour; except in London, *and the Two Univerſities. It is extreamly to be wiſh'd, that this Diſadvantage was made up by thoſe, who only can and ought to be the Friends of Learning, in every County of this Kingdom, by a well-furniſh'd Library, eſtabliſh'd on a ſafe Foot; or by any uſeful Project to that Purpoſe*

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It is objected to Plautus, (*as to* Ariſtotle) *and to others, That they uſe many obſolete Words, which are ſcarce, if at all, intelligible : This Objection is made by thoſe only that do not underſtand thoſe Writers : And yet more modern Authors make a frequent Uſe of Words, equally obſcure, as the Vulgar* Latin *Bible* ; Ambroſe, Jerom, Tertullian, Juſtinian, Pliny, Vitruvius, &c.

Some Words are thought obſolete, which are not ſo ; *as,* fuat, volupe, &c. Virg. Ter. &c. *Some are brought from the* Greek *into the* Latin, *which ought rather to be expreſs'd by a* Periphraſis : *And Foreign Words from other Tongues are brought into the* Latin, *without juſt Reaſon, by injudicious Hands : As* Compaſſus, *an* Italian *Word, for the Compaſs* ; *call'd improperly* Vorſoria, *from* Plautus, *by* Hermol. Barb. *So* Schorbutum, *a* Daniſh *Word* : σκμανάκη, Plin. Strab. Oſcedo, Marcell. de Med. II. *and many more.*

In writing Latin, *a faulty Imitation of the Ancients,* Tully, *for inſtance, is to be declin'd.*

To *imitate* Tully, *is to write in his way of Thinking, Method and Language, with Regard to our Subject : Not, as* Bembus *loves the Practice, to Copy all his Expreſſions, when the Subject will not bear it : As when he calls the Scripture* Antiquæ Literæ ; *the Holy Ghoſt,* Divinæ Mentis Aura ; *Excommunication,* Aquæ & Ignis interdicti Pœna ; *and the like.*

Caſtalio *abounds in this ill and affected manner : So do many foppiſh Imitators, or rather Apes of Antiquity.*

It is neceſſary, again, often to uſe Words that are not in this or that Claſſick, or in any at all ; if they be analogous to Claſſical Uſe, and allow'd by Cuſtom,

But

But here, as in every Stile, we muſt chiefly ſtudy to be clear; that is, to uſe ſuch Words as are proper, copious enough to expreſs the Thing, uſual, and well order'd, with due Stops and Intervals. This laſt Part of clear Writing is ſo important, that Nicanor *of* Alexandria, *Son of* Hermias, *wrote Six Books long ago,* περὶ στιγμῆς, Suid. Quintil. 8. 2. *Words that are doubtful, are Hindrances to this Clearneſs of Stile: So are figurative Words, if not applied with great Caution.*

To find the Senſe of an obſcure Word,

1. *Conſult a Number of MSS. or printed Copies, or Quotations of the Word, in others, where they can be had.*

2. *Mind who is the Author, and what his Deſign; and the Riſe and Occaſion of the Word: In what kind of Stile it is us'd; and to what Art or Science it belongs.*

3. *Compare it with Parallel Places in the ſame Writer, or others: Obſerve the Context; and fetch in the Help of good Expoſitors.*

For Purity and Elegance, that is, uſing (if poſſible) only ſuch Words as are us'd by the Claſſicks, and are well choſen; See Laur. Valla's 6*th* Lib. Eleg.

Barbarous Words are againſt this Rule; i. e. *ſuch as are brought in from other Tongues, againſt all Reaſon, Analogy, and Uſe.*

Shortneſs of Expreſſion is another good Quality: But to be too ſhort, is to be obſcure. This is call'd Laconick, *from the People that were famous for it. The* Lacedæmonians *anſwer'd a Threatning*

Let-

Letter of the Argives, *with one Word*; ἄνα, IF: *To another from* Philip *of* Macedon, *demanding whether He ſhould come as a Friend, or as an Enemy?* πόλεμον: *And to another from the ſame,* Dionyſius Corinthi.

The laſt good Quality of Writing, that I ſhall mention, is Accuracy, i. e. *Performing all with the greateſt Exactneſs, as to the very Words, Letters and Points, by the Rules of Grammar*, &c.

As to the Etyma, *Pronunciation, and Writing of Words, with the Uſe of Figures*, &c. *conſult the Lexicographers and Rhetoricians.*

In writing, let him that will imitate the Ancients, propoſe to himſelf a Model, the beſt in each kind: As, for Hiſtory, Livy, Salluſt, *or others*, &c. *not excluding what is beautiful in others, that write in the ſame manner.*

As to Grammar in general, we are told by Quintilian, *That to run into ſome Niceties and Fineſſe's of it, is a dry Method, and weakens, inſtead of giving Strength to the Underſtanding. Therefore in this, and my other* Grammars, *I have taken in no more than is neceſſary to clear the Principles of each Tongue.*

Sanctius *has won the greateſt Reputation of any Grammarian in theſe latter Ages: He went into the Secrets of it, eſpecially of* Syntax, *or Conſtruction; which was leſs explain'd by* Scaliger, *in his Piece* De Cauſis Ling. Lat. &c. *He reduc'd it to the moſt Simple and Natural Principles, and ſettled a ſurprizing Analogy and Proportion in the whole Tongue. For this He was ſo admir'd in* Spain, (*where He was a* Profeſſor) *that He was call'd*

call'd the Father of Learning, *and the* Reſtorer of Sciences.

This Work, entitled alſo De Cauſ. L. L. *was ſhewn at* Rome *by the* Spaniſh *Ambaſſador*, (*in* 1625.) *to* Scioppius; *who Copied after it in his Grammatical Writings, as* Voſſius *after did from both of them.*

This requir'd a particular Mention. The reſt are well known.

Miſcel-

Miſcellaneous Remarks on the Five Weſtern *Languages : The Subject of this and the foregoing Grammars. By Way of Supplement.*

THE Epiſtle of St. *Paul* to the *Romans*, written in *Greek*, is a Proof, that the *Greek* Tongue, even then, was of the largeſt Extent. *Eraſ. pr. in par. in Ep. ad Rom.* *Geſner* and *Vives* affirm, that the *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and *French*, aroſe from the *Latin* deprav'd by the *Goths* and *Vandals* over-flowing the *Southern* Parts of *Europe*, Geſn. in Mithrid. *&c.* St. *Auguſtin* hints, that the *Latin* was then ſpoken commonly in ſome Parts of the Skirts of *Afric*, near the *Mediterranean*.

I. Greek.

Macedon and *Epirus*, which did not belong to *Hellas*, ſpoke the *Greek* : For *Hellas* was bounded on the *Weſt*, by the Bay of *Ambracia*, and the River *Arachthus* ; on the *North*, by the River *Peneus* ; on the other Parts by the Sea, *Strab.* 8. It was ſpoke too in the *Egean* Iſles, and the *Cyclades* ; with all in the *Archipelago*. See above, in

my *Preface* to the *Greek* Grammar, *Senec. conſol. ad Hel.* 6. *Plin.* 5. 29. *Iſocr. Paneg. Lucian. dial. de Amor. Hieron. proœm. l.* 2. *com. in Ep. ad Gal. Strab.* 14. *Plin.* 6. 3. & 7. 24. *Val. Max.* 8. 7. *Gell.* 17. 17. *Act.* 2. 9, 10. *Douſa. Itin. Conſtant. p.* 24. *Scylax. Cariand. peripl. Fornand. de reb. Get. c.* 5. *Strab.* 6. *Goltz. in Num. Magn. Græc. Tab.* 24. *Galat. in deſc. Callipol. Barrius, l.* 5. *de Ant. Calab. Rocca de dial. Ital.*

Among theſe, *Barrius*, who liv'd about 120 Years ago, ſays, that the Church of *Roſſano*, an Archiepiſcopal City of upper *Calabria*, kept the *Greek* Tongue and Ceremony, till his Time, and then became *Latin*: This among many other Teſtimonies, is a Proof, that the *Greek* has not long been extinct in ſome Parts of *Italy*. See further, *Ptol. Tab.* 3. *Afric.* & *Mela.* 1. 8. *Iſidor. Orig.* 1. 9. But it is now ſupplanted by the *Sclavonic*, *Turkiſh*, *Arabic*, &c. About the Modern *Greek*, ſee *Bellon. Cruſ. Turcogræc.* It was corrupted before the *Turks*, in the Writings of *Cedrenus*, *Nicetas*, &c. *Gerlach. ep. ad Cruſ. Turc.* 7. *p.* 484. And by a Mixture of other Tongues, beſide the *Turkiſh*. *Zygomalas, Ep. ad Cruſ. Turc. Bellon. Obſervat.* 1. 3. Some Words have been mutilated, as, δεν, for μηδὲν, να for ἵνα; join'd, as σοῦδεις, for σοὶ εἷδεις, ϛαϛήϑη for εἰς τὰ ϛήϑη: Miſpronounc'd; as, η, ι, υ, οι, ει, by ι, as, οἶκϑ, εἰκὼν, ϲήϑη, λύϖη, *icos*, *icon*, *ſtithi*, *lipi*: And ill accented. See *Burrara*, *Coron. pret. Burdovizt. Ep. ad Chit. in l. de Stat. Eccl. p.* 47.

To the Account of the *Greek* Grammarians add this of *Matthæus Devarius*, Author of the Tract *De Particulis Græcæ Linguæ*: He was of the *Devarian* Family in *Corcyra*, of the *Latin* Church; brought to *Rome* at the Age of Eight Years by *Johannes Laſcaris*, and educated in the *Greek* School,

School, ſet up there by him, at the Order of Pope *Leo* X. and fill'd with Scholars from ſeveral Parts of the *Eaſt*. There is now extant a *Scholium* upon *Sophocles*, from this School or College. Then he was taken into the Houſe of the Cardinal *Nicolaus Rodulphus*, as a Tutor to many bred up there: ſet over his Library, and made an *Index* to *Euſtathius* upon *Homer*, for which the Pope gave him a Penſion, and *Pius* V. after made him Corrector of the *Greek* Books in the *Vatican* Library. After that, he went into ſome other great Families at *Rome*, where among other Men of Note, *Fulvius Urſinus*, and *Joan. Bapt. Poſſevinus* were his Scholars: He turn'd the Account of the *Trent* Council, and the Catechiſm of it, into *Greek*, by the Command of *Pius* V. His *Trent* Council in *Greek* was printed after under Pope *Gregory*; and his Piece of the Particles was review'd by *M. Ant. Muretus*.

See *Devar. de Partic. Ep. ded. & Gord. Geog. Gr. How. Ep. Brerew. Enqu. Nouv. Meth. p. appr. fac. la L. Grecq. Eliriq. Hiſt. Gr. L.* &c. where are ample Materials on this Subject of the *Greek* Tongue.

2. Latin.

The ordinary Bounds, (though they were ſometimes paſs'd,) of the *Roman* Empire, were to the *Eaſt*, *Euphrates* and *Tigris*; to the *North*, the *Rhine*, *Danube*, and *Euxine*; to the *Weſt*, the Ocean; to the *Eaſt*, the Cataracts of *Nile*, and Mount *Atlas*.

In *Britain* the Limit was the *Picts* Wall, begun by *Adrian*, and finiſh'd, or rather repair'd, by *Septimius Severus*, Spart. in Had. & Sev. For the Beginning and Growth of *Rome*, See *And. Fulv. Ant.*

Ant. Rom. 2. 3. *Gell.* 13. 14. *Strab.* 1. *Dion. Hal. Ant. Ro.* 2. *Vopiſc. in Aurel. Euſ. in Chron. ad Olymp.* 174. *Lipſ. de Mag. Ro.* 3. 7. For conferring the Freedom of the City upon others; ſee *Appian. Civ.* 1. *Dion.* 48. *Tac.* 1. *Plin.* 3. 3. *Digeſt.* 1. *Tit. de Stat. hom. leg. in Orb. Rom.* For the Uſe of the *Latin* in the Provinces, Schools, &c. *Digeſt.* 42. t. *de re jud. Leg. dec. Dion.* 57. *Val. Max.* 2. 2. *Tac.* 3. *Hier. in ep. ad Ruſ.* T. 1. *Aug. Civ. D.* 14. 17. *Liv.* 40. For its being known in *Pannonia, France, Spain, Afric,* ſee *Velleï.* 2. *Strab.* 3, & 4. *Apul. in Flor.* The Sermons of St. *Cyprian*, *Auguſtin*, &c. In *Greece*, *Aſia*, *Afric*, it was not ſo common.

Our Colonies were *York*, *Cheſter*, *Caerusk* in *Monmouthſhire*, (*Iſca*) *Maldon* in *Eſſex*.

Onuphrius miſtakes *London* for one; *Onuph. in Imp. Rom. Tac. Ann.* 14. and *Indicia Cyrenenſium* elſewhere for another: The true Copies read *Zerynenſium*; andthe otherWord ſhould be in *Dacia*; *Digeſt.* 5. t. *de Cenſ. Leg. ſciend. Pancirol. Com. Not. Imp. Or.* 138. In the *Eaſt*, the moſt Learned Men wrote in *Greek*, in the Height of the *Roman* Empire; as, *Philo*, *Joſephus*, *Ignatius*; *Juſtin M. Clem. Al. Orig. Euſ. Athanaſ. Baſ. Greg. Nyſſ. & Naz. Cyr.* of *Al.* and *Jer. Epiph. Syneſ. Ptol. Strab. Porphyr. &c.*

In the Third General Council at *Epheſus*, the Letters of the Biſhop of *Rome* read by the Legates in *Latin*, were deſir'd to be turn'd into *Greek*, for the Underſtanding of them, *Conc. Eph. Tom.* 2. *c.* 13. *Ed. Bin.*

Galateus de ſit. Japig. p. 98. ſays, the *Latin* extinguiſh'd the *Punic* in that Country: So *Vives*, the *Gallic* and *Spaniſh* in thoſe Countries; *Viv. Lib.* 3. *de trad. diſc. & ad Aug. Civ. D.* 19. 7. But Fourteen Mother-Tongues in *Europe* were little affect-

affected by it; *Iriſh*, *Britiſh*, *Cantabrian*, *Arabic*, *Finnic*, *Dutch*, old *Cauchian*, *Sclavonic*, old *Illyrian*, *Greek*, old *Epirotic*, *Hungarian*, *Jazygian*, *Tartarian*: All theſe, except *Arabic*, and perhaps the *Hungarian*, were in the Time, and Six or Seven of them, in the Bounds of the Empire. See *Scal. Diatr. de Ling. Eur. Merul. Coſmog. part.* 2. *l.* 2. *c.* 8. *Ortel. Fab. Friſ. Or. Bert. deſc. Hung.* For here the conquer'd were more in Number than the Conquerors: As alſo the *Gauls* than the *Franks*, the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, than the *Goths*, &c. which occaſion'd the like, a fainter Impreſſion on their Tongue, in thoſe Parts: So likewiſe the *Engliſh* were more numerous than the *Normans*, which caus'd the ſame here; though *William* the Conqueror forc'd the *Engliſh* to teach the *French* only in Schools, as ſome record; and order'd the Pleadings and Laws to be in *French*, which continu'd a Cuſtom till *Edward* III.

In the Time of *Ulpian*, under *Alex. Severus*, 230 Years before Chriſt, the *Fidei Commiſſa*, (ſee that Law, *Dig. l.* 32.) might be left in any Vulgar Tongue. That the *Punic* in *Barbary*, *Phœnicia*, *Aſric*, was not extinguiſh'd by the *Latin*; ſee *Aur. Vict. in Epit. Sept. Sev. Spart. in Sev. Antonin. Itin. Hieron. proœm. l.* 2. *com. ep. ad Gal. Aug. de Civ. D.* 16. 6. (*Hippo* was a *Roman* Colony, ſo all his Audience did not underſtand the *Punic.*) and *Serm.* 25. *de verb. Apoſ. & Expoſ. in Chrat. Ep. ad Rom.*

Leo Afr. deſc. Afr. cap. de Lin. Afr. ſays, that many in *Barbary* ſtill ſpeak the old *African* Tongue.

That the *Gallic* was not extinguiſh'd by the *Latin*; ſee *Strab.* 4. (who lived under *Tiberius*) *Tac. in Jul. Agric. Lamprid. in Al. Sev. Strab. l.* 4. *ad med.* ſays only that ſome in the *Narbon.*

Pro-

Province (the firſt Province there, and *Narbon* being a Mart Town, and the firſt Colony out of *Italy*, except *Carthage*) about the *Rhoſne*, for the moſt Part ſpoke in *Latin*. See *Vell. Pat.* 1. and *Plin.* 3. 4.

That the old *Spaniſh* was not aboliſh'd by the *Latin* (as *Marin. Sicul. de reb. Hiſp.* 5. 4. affirms) See *Strab.* 3, & 4. *Marian. de reb. Hiſt.* 1. 5. Why the *Latin* was ſpoken in *Bætica*; ſee *Plin* 3. 1. *Vellei.* 2. *Strabo* 3. 1.

As to the ſame Fate of it in *Pannonia*; See *Tac. de mor. Germ.* *Paterculus* avers, that the *Latin* was known in *Pannonia* under *Auguſtus*. The common People every where ſpoke their Native Tongues; ſome only, as induc'd by Affairs, *&c.* us'd the *Latin*. As the common *Greeks* both under the *Turks* and *Venetians*, now ſpeak the Modern *Greek. Bellon. Obſ.* 1. 4. The like is in *Wales* and *Ireland* under us: In *Sardinia*, while under *Spain*, and other Places. And indeed the common People can hardly be brought to ſpeak a foreign Tongue. The *Jews* convers'd with the *Chaldæans* 70 Years, and yet the *Chaldee* among them degenerated to the *Syriac*. *Auguſtin* owns, that the *Latin*, even in the *African* Colonies was imperfect, as the pronouncing *oſſum*, *floriet*, *dolus*, for *os*, *florebit*, *dolor*, *&c.* See *Geſner. in Mithr. in Ling. Sard. Rocc. de dial. in ling. Sard. Porcacch. l. del. Iſole. nel diſcrit. di Sardigna* *Aug. Ex. pſ.* 123, 138, & *l.* 2. *de doc. Chriſ. c.* 13. & *tr.* 7. *in Joan.*

The common Opinion, about the Riſe of the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spaniſh*, is, That the barbarous Nations mingling with the Inhabitants, fram'd their Speech to one another, for the Sake of Intercourſe, which form'd thoſe Tongues.

If this be true, the *Italian* begun, *An. Ch.* 480, or thereabouts ; and the *Latin* declin'd in *Afric*, about *An. Chr.* 430. when the *Vandals* entred it : As the *Arabic* came into it with the *Saracens*, about the Year 700 or 640.

Others think theſe Tongues aroſe from the firſt imperfect Command of the *Latin* among the Natives, (not from the Mixture of the barbarous People,) or the ill Framing of their Tongues to the Pronuntiation, *&c.* of the *Latin*: Which original Corruption was increas'd by the other Cauſe after. Before this, the *Latin* was deprav'd in *Rome* it ſelf ; *Iſid. or. q.* 1. *Tert. Apol adv. q. c.* 6. *Cic. de or.* 3. Old Writers mention the changing theſe Tongues into the *Roman*, not the *Roman* to them : And moſt agree that the Language of the *Northern Hive* was the *German*, which has no Affinity with theſe. *Iren. Exeg. Ger.* 1. 31. *Laz. Mig. Gent.* 10. *Gorop. or. Antw.* 7. *Geſn. in Mith. Rhen. rer. Ger.* 2. *Leuncl. in Pandect, &c.*

Objections.

1. *Plut. queſt. Plat.* 9. affirms, that all Men then in a Manner ſpoke the *Latin* Tongue.

Anſw. He means, that it was ſpoken almoſt in every Nation ; that is, by ſome ; but not commonly in any ; nor juſtly, in foreign Countries.

2. *Strab.* ſays, it was ſpoken in *France* and *Spain*: And *Apul.* in *Afric.* And *Auguſtin* and *Cyprian* preach'd in it.

Anſw.

Anſw. *Strabo* ſpeaks only of *Narbon* and *Boetica*; and of their Way of uttering this Tongue; which though corrupt, was call'd *Latin*; as the *Spaniſh* is call'd *Romanza*; and the *French*, juſt after *Charles* the Great, the *Roman*, by *Nithardus*, *de diſſ. fil. Lud. Pij.* 3. *Hippo* and *Carthage*, the Sees of *Auguſt.* and *Cypr.* were *Roman* Colonies: But here they ſpoke corruptly, even in their Verſions of the Scriptures, and their Pſalms ſung in Churches, ſays St. *Aug.*

3. Nothing very ancient is found in the Three corrupted Tongues.

Anſw. Learned Men wrote rather in the *Latin*; and the Works of others may be loſt; ſince even thoſe of the Learned are but few, that remain to us. It is but about 500 Years, ſince Books appear to be written in the *German* and *French*, and yet the Tongues were older. *Tſchud. deſc. Alpin.* c. 36. *Genebr. Chron.* 4. 11.

4. The *Latin*, as now in the *Italian*, muſt be debauch'd in *Rome* and *Latium*, by ſome foreign Corruption.

Anſw. All Languages are ſubject to change, *Quint.* 1. 6. *Feſt. in dict. Latinè loqui de verb. ſignif.* (who liv'd under *Auguſtus*,) affirm, that the *Latin* was extremely alter'd: And the Laws of the Twelve Tables, made by the Kings and *Decemviri*, and publiſh'd by *Fulvius Urſinus*, prove it further, *Ful. Ur. not. ad Ant. Aug. de Leg.* & *Senat.* See above, *Polyb.* 3. So is the *Columna Roſtrata*, now in the *Capitol*, tho' much defac'd, ſacred to the Memory of the Conſul *Duillius*, on a Na-

a Naval Victory over the *Carthaginians* in the first *Punic* War, about 150 Years before *Tully*. See *Paul. Merul. Cosmog. Par.* 2. *l.* 4. *c.* 18. *Cels. Cittad. de Orig. Lin. vulg. Ital. c.* 7. thus inscrib'd.

Exemet. Leciones. Macistratos. Castreis. Exfociont. Pucnandod. Cepet. Enque. Nauebos. Marid. Consol. Primos. Ornavit. Nauebous. Claseis. Panicas. Sumas. Cartaciniénses. Dictatored. Altod. Socieis. Triresmos. Naueis. Captom. Numei. Naualed. Prædad. Poplo, &c.

In the later *Latin* thus;

Exemit legiones Magistratus castris effugiunt pugnando cepit inque navibus Mari Consul Primus ornavit navibus classes Punicas summas Carthaginiensis dictatore alto sociis triremes Naves captum nummi navali præda populo, &c.

Our *English* has been wonderfully chang'd: That under *Henry* I. is scarce intelligible; see a Charter given to *London* by the Conqueror, in *Holingshed*, at the End of his Reign.

The Old Tongues

I. *Of* Italy.

See the old Inscriptions of *Gruter* and *Scal.* *p.* 143 to 146; and above. In *Lombardy* and *Liguria*, the old Tongue of *France* was us'd. See *Var. Fest. Serv.* *Paul. diacon.*

2. Of FRANCE.

Here were many. That of *Aquitain* was like the *Spaniſh* then, *Cæſ. b. Gall.* 1. *Strab.* 4. That of the *Celtæ* is the moſt remarkable; that it was not the *Greek*, nor *German*, ſee *Cæſ. b. Gall.* 5. (writing in *Greek* to *Q. Cicero*, to prevent a Diſcovery,) and *Varr. ap. Hieron. in præf. l.* 2. *com. ep. ad Gal.* and *ap. Iſid. l.* 15. *orig. c.* 1. *Tac. de mor. Ger. Suet. in Cal. c.* 47. *Hottoman* in *Francogall. c.* 2. deduces the *French*, partly from the *Latin*; and the *German*, *Greek*, and *Britiſh*. How it may be of the *Greek*, ſee *Periomius de cogn. l. Gal. & Gr. Poſtel. l.* 2. *de* 12. *L.* and others. How from the *German*, ſee *Tſchudus, deſc. Rhet. Alp. c.* 38. *Goropius in Francicis.* How of the *Britiſh*; *Tac. in Jul. Agr. Cæſ. b. G.* 6. *Lhuid deſc. Brit. Camd. Brit.* For the *Greek* in the *French*, ſee further, *Strab.* 4. *Iſac. in Gloſſ. priſc.*

3. SPANISH.

At preſent, that of *Valentia*, *Catalonia*, and Part of *Portugal* is mix'd with the *French.* You have an Inſtance of good *Spaniſh* being good *Latin*, in *Merul. Coſmog.* 2. 11. 8. The *Cantabrian* (in *Biſcay*, *Navarre*, *Guipuſcoa*, &c.) muſt be the Old Tongue. In the *Alpuxarras*, or Mountains of *Granada*, the *Arabic*, call'd by the *Spaniards Araviga*, is yet retain'd: Juſt as the Old *Epirotic* is in the Hills of *Epirus*; the *Iriſh* in the *Scottiſh* Highlands; the *Welſh* in ours: And the pureſt old Tongues, in *Attica*, and *Arcadia*, hard Countries; *Thuc.* 1.

See my other Grammars, and the Prefaces to them.

The *Roman* Learning was at firſt ſo inconſiderable, that *Tully* makes a Wonder of *Literæ in Homine Romano*; *de nat. De. l.* 1. *De ſenect.* Virgil ſpeaks of his Countrymen then, as ſkill'd only in War and Government, *Æn.* 6. *Horace* imputes this Rudeneſs to their Unacquaintance with the *Greeks*; *Epi.* 11. 1. who afterwards brought the politer Arts among them, *A. U. C.* 555. Hence the Terms of Grammar, *&c.* are moſtly *Greek*. See further on the *Roman* Learning, Education, and Government, *&c.* in *Kennet*'s Antiquities; at the End of which is an uſeful Catalogue of the Writers in the *Theſaurus Ant. Rom.* collected by *Gravius* in Twelve Tomes.

As to the ancient Criticks upon this Tongue, ſee the *Ant. Scriptores*, *Varro*, *Verrius*, *Feſtus*, *Iſidore*, &c. in one Volume; and *Mer. Caſ. Comment. in Quat. Ling. &c.* For the Grammatical Part, *Priſcian*, *Sanctius*, *Scioppius*, *Scaliger*, *Linacer*, *Alvarez*, *Deſpauterius*, *Daniſius*, *Chariſius*, *Lilly*, *Buſby*, *Walker*, *Johnſon*, *Symes*'s Diſſertations, *Nouvelle Methode Latine par Mrs. de Port Royale, &c.*

For the Claſſicks, conſult the Writers upon Rhetoric; and eſpecially the *French* Criticks *Bentley* upon *Horace*, &c.

Of the POINTS.

Theſe are not found in old Monuments or Inſcriptions (except a Point after every Word,

which confounds the Reading) nor in old Books: Witneſs the *Tuſcan* Pandects, which are extant from the Age of *Juſtinian*. What we find in *Tully de orat.* 3. *& pro Mur. & in Seneca, interpungere ſolemus*, &c. is not meant of theſe Points. What we ſaid above of *Nicanor* in *Suidas*, does not imply that Points were then or before actually us'd. The ſureſt Account of them is in *Diomedes*, *de pron. c.* 11. *& Caſſiodor. l.* 1. *Inſtit. div. Lect. & Iſidor. de or.* 1. 19. But they differ'd then from ours at preſent. Old Books, from the Age of *Aſconius*, i. e. of *Claudius*, were divided by *Verſus*, (as they were call'd) which were ſhort Diviſions or Sections. See *Aſcon. Comment. Diog. de Ariſt. & Chryſt. Plin. de Zor. Galen. Hieron. ep. ad Magn. & ad Dam. Juſtin. Nandect. Iſidor. de or.* 6. *Hieron. Præf. in Iſai. Prol. in Paralip.* By the *Cola* and *Commata* of St. *Hierom*'s Tranſlation of the Bible, mention'd by *Caſſiodorus*, are meant only, Parts, Members, or Diviſions; not Points: For *Colon* in *Demetrius* is a Part; and *Commata* in *Tully* are ſhort Sentences, *Or. ad Br.* Hence that ſhort Way of Writing is call'd κομματικὸς by *Hermogenes*. See *Lipſ. de Interpunct.* For the other Heads proper to this Subject, and Enlargement upon them, conſult the proper Authors. Much more alſo might be added to the Grammar; for which conſult eſpecially the *Nouvelle Methode* of Meſſ. *de Port Royal*, about Analogy, the Formation and Endings of Caſes, Verbs, Syntax, Figures, &c. Names, Sirnames, Way of ancient Writing, Points, Power of Letters, and the other Articles of Grammar.

HEADS

Heads of the Prefaces to the Four preceding Grammars.

1. Spansh.

Nowledge of Tongues, Harmony of them, Inconveniences : Spaniſh, *why firſt, Foundation of it, Sound, beſt Dialect of it ; when judg'd moſt Polite, call'd* Romanza, *firſt Tongue of* Spain ; *Dialects,* Portugueſe, *Mixture of* Latin, Gothic, *and* Arabic, *Variety in it.*

2. Italian.

A-kin to the Spaniſh ; *Muſic of it,* Opera's ; *Refin'd, where beſt : Standard of Speech ; Beauty of it : Softneſs, Length of Words ; Dialects : Difference Ancient and Modern ; Original of it ; old* Hetrurian ; *Academies in* Italy *poliſh it ; Variety of Dialects ; Writers ; Vulgar Speech ; among the* Florentines.

3. French.

Laſt Provincial Tongue ; how theſe of the Latin ; *Reaſon ; Riſe of it ; mixt with* Latin, Teutonic,

tonic, Britiſh ; *whence the* Britiſh *aroſe* ; *the* Celtic ; French *improv'd* ; *Genius of it* ; *imitated by the* Engliſh ; *Standard* ; *why the* French *excel in Letters* ; *why their Tongue receiv'd* ; *how it was anciently* ; *Local Standard* ; *mix'd* ; Engliſh *of* French ; Engliſh *more copious* ; *Difference of Languages* ; *Difficulty of this, and Dialects, Miſtakes in* Boyer's *Grammar.*

4. Greek.

Parent of thoſe before ; *and beſt in the World* ; *modern* Greek ; *Extent of the Ancient* ; *this ſupplanted* ; *why and where* ; Greek *Letters like the* Coptic ; *Uſe of it, and Hiſtory* ; *particular Points* ; *Monkiſh Ignorance* ; Greek *of* Ruine ; *Corruption of it* ; *Conformity of the* German ; *how it flouriſh'd and decay'd* ; Ρεαικία ; Javan ; Cadmus ; *the* Pelaſgi *before* ; Greek *Oracles* ; *Law-givers* ; *Seven Wiſe Men* ; Homer's *Rhapſody* ; Greek *Poets*, &c. Pythagoras ; Socrates ; *Philoſophic Sects* ; *Hiſtorians, Orators, Seven Poets with* Ptol. Phil. *Spreading of* Greek ; *by Colonies* ; *Conqueſt* ; *ſtudied at* Rome ; Greek *and* Latin *Letters the ſame* ; Greek *in* Gaul, Britain, Germany, Ruſſia ; *the* Jewiſh *Writings*, Syriac, *old Teſtament* ; Philo, Joſephus, *&c.* Greek *in* Hebrew, *and Jewiſh Cuſtoms borrow'd of* Greeks ; Gothic *eſteem'd akin to it* ; Greek *Schools* ; *at* Athens, *&c.* Accents ; *whence the* LXXII *had their* Greek ; *Academy of* Tarſus ; *Tranſlation of the Imperial Seat* ; Greek *declin'd* ; *Dialects of* Chaldee ; Latin *depray'd, and others* ; Arabs

turn

turn the Greek *Authors*; *others borrow of the* Greeks; *Ignorance of it*: *Story of a Monk*; Greeks *in* Italy, *why*; *Grammarians*; Greek *reviv'd in* France *and* Germany; *Dialects*; *Grammars*; Romans *learn'd in* Greece: *Fathers*; *Poets*; *Philosophers*; *Historians*; *further Account of Grammarians, and Pronunciation*; *who restor'd it*; *Proofs*; *compar'd in one Thing with* Latin.

CHAP.

CHAPTERS.

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A Gram-

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Latin Tongue.

CHAP. I.

Pronunciation; Alphabet, Great and Small; Power, Vowels, Conſonants, Diphthongs, Figures Numeral; Abbreviations, Orthography, Points, Figures of Words, Accent, Proſody, Figures of Proſody.

THIS Tongue has no living Standard of Pronunciation; ſo muſt be pronounc'd by every Man, according to the Manner of his own Tongue.

LETTER's Twenty Four: *A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.*

Small, *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i,* (*j* Conſonant) *k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, ſ, t, u, v, x, y.*

K is partly out of Uſe: *W* is not us'd in *Latin.*

Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u,* and the Greek *y*; the reſt Conſonants.

Diphthongs, *ae*, *oe*, *æ*, *œ*, *au, eu, ei*: *æ, oe,* are *e.* *Au* and *o* are the ſame, as *Claudius, Clodius.*

Add to Diphthongs, *ai, ê* for *ei, ê* for *au, ui*; as, *aio, muſêum, inobêdio, cuiquam.*

C, q, k, are the ſame, as *cui, quoi*; *calendæ, kalendae*: *H* is the Aſpiration of the *Greeks*; *y* is *u*, not *i*; *x* is *cs, z, ds.* So properly there are but Nineteen Letters, *a, e, i, o, u*; and *b, c, d, f, g, jod, l, m, n, p, r, ſ, t, vau.*

C, G, before *e, i,* are ſoften'd, as *cera, cibus, gena, gigno.* *U* after *q, g, ſ,* makes one Syllable with them and the next Vowel, as *queo, langueo, ſueſco.*

T before *i* and another Vowel is like *ſ.* I think *cujus* for *quojus,* and *cui* for *quoi, quur* for *cur,* prove *qu* to be only *c* or *k,* as *queo, keo.* So *pequniam*; *cancam* for *quanquam, cotidie,* &c. in old Monuments. Some prove *H* a Letter by *Virgil:*

——*Fultūs hyacintho*;
——*Colō*; *huc caſta Sibylla*;
——*Patī hymenæos,* and the like.

Mutes, *b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t*; which cannot be pronounced without the Help of a Vowel, as *bee.* Semivowels, half utter'd without a Vowel, *l, m, n, r, ſ, x, z,* by breathing, and moving the Organs of Speech.

Liquids, which are melted, or do not make long the Syllable, after a Mute in the ſame Syllable:

m,

m, *n*, in *Greek* Words; *ſ* ſometimes in the End is Liquid, as *luſtratu* (*s*) *nitore*: And *v* Conſonant after *g*, *q*, *ſ*, as *lingua*, *linquo*, *ſuadeo*. *X* is *cs*, as *dux*, *ducs*, *ducis*; *qs*, as *rex*, *regs*, *regis*: that *x*, *z*, and *i*, between two Vowels, are double Conſonants: *i*, *u*, before a Vowel in the ſame Syllable, are Conſonants; as *Jovis*.

K, *Y*, *Z*, are not *Latin*. *H* in the Poets has ſometimes the Force of a Conſonant; it is ſet before Vowels, not Conſonants: but after *c* in *Latin*, as *charus*: Thus, *Hieronymus*, of five Syllables, and the like.

Great Letters begin a Sentence, a proper or emphatical Name or Word, or a Verſe; as, *Deum time, Henricus.*

Diphthongs are mark'd ſometimes, as *Muſç*; or diſſolv'd, as *Muſae*, *Piĕtäi*.

Abbreviations: *A. Aulus*, *P. C. Patres Conſcripti*, *H. S. Seſtertius*, &c. See the End of *Littleton*'s Dictionary, and *Corp. Ant. Script.*

Letters are Figures Numeral: I, V, IX, X, XL, L, XC, C, D, M; 1, 5, 9, 10, 40, 50, 90, 100, 500, 1000.

ORTHOGRAPHY is true Writing. *Aldus* proves *i* ſhould be written before *us*, in *aërius*, and the like; from the *Greeks*, and old Books: But in ſome we find *e*, and this is alſo juſt by Analogy, as *Igneus*, &c. *Acceſſo*, rather *arceſſo*, for *voco*: *Artus* in ancient Books, now *arctus*: *Baca*, not *bacca*, in ſome of the beſt old Writings. So *Benivolus*, *Blatero*, *Bracchium*, *Bucina*; *Cæſtus* for Arms, *Ceſtus*, a Girdle; *Cetera*, *Cauſſa*, *Cecidi*, not *cæcidi*: *Cera*, not *cæra*; *cœpi*, I begun, not *cepi*. So *Convicium*, *Culcita*, *Ethica*; *exſilio*, &c. with *ſ*; *Fecundus*, *felix*, *femina*, *fenus*, *fetus*; *Monumentum*; *ne* for *næ*; *opperior*, to ſtay: *Parcimonia*,

nix, *Patricius*, *Pœna*, *Pomerium*, *Prædium*, *quatuor*, *ſæ-pes-pio-pimentum*, *Sidus*, *Silva*, *ſolemne*, *ſulfur*, *ſubciſiva*: *Tofus*, *ſumtus*, *emtum*, and the like without *p*. *Sexcenta*, and *Seſcunx*, are ill confounded. Theſe Readings appear in ancient Books, and the like.

Spelling is a right Diviſion and Connexion of Syllables: A Syllable ſcarce ever exceeds Six Letters, as *Stirps*.

Here, 1. A Conſonant between two Vowels belongs to the latter, as *a-mo*. 2. The former of two Conſonants belongs to the former Syllable, and the latter to the latter, as *an-nus*. 3. Conſonants, which cannot be join'd in the Beginning, are not join'd in the Middle, as *ar-duus*. 4. Conſonants, which may be join'd in the Beginning, are join'd in the Middle, as *cm*, *cu*, *dm*, *mn*, *phth*, *pn*, *pt*, *ſb*, *ſm*, *ſp*, *ſq*, *tl*, *tm*, *bd*, *ct*, *pſ*, *ſc*, *tn*, *gm*, *gn*, *ſt*: So *xi*, as *di--xi*; *Pyra--cmon*, *Na--phtha*, &c. *P* is not put between *m* and *n*, like *Sompnus*; but we have *Sompnour*, &c. in old *Engliſh*, for a *Summer*, *Summoner*, or *Apparitor*. *S* is not put after *x*, as *exoleo*; except in the Ancients, and modern Editions of them by Learned Men.

In Compounds the Sound is to be ſweeten'd, as *as* for *ab*, *cc*, *of*: for *ab*, *au*, &c. But no Change is made, where the Sound remains agreeable, as *obrepo*. In Compounds, each Part muſt be divided in Spelling, as *in--ers*: So in Derivatives, as *a-gmen* from *a--go*; *do-ctrina* of *do-ctus*; *fra-gmentum*, &c. Conſonants are put in for Sound in Compounds, as *ambigo*, *redamo*. Each Letter and Syllable muſt be juſtly utter'd, without ſtaying too long, or too little; ſtammering, or the like Faults in Pronunciation. *Fabius* gives a Remedy for the laſt, by putting a Boy to utter, as faſt as poſſible, Words or Verſes of the utmoſt Harſhneſs; as,

as, *arx*, *tridens*, *roſtris*, *ſphinx*, *præſter*, *torrida*, *ſeps*, *ſtrix*. We pronounce *th*, as *thus*; the *French*, *tus*. This we call a Fault in them; but each Country muſt pronounce the *Latin* after the manner of its own Tongue, tho' not with reſpect to Accent or Proſody: And this holds in all the Dead Languages, as the only Standard.

Points belong rather to *Syntax*; See my *French* Grammar. Anciently the Subdiſtinction, or *Comma*, was put at the Bottom of the Letter, and therefore ſo call'd; the middle Diſtinction or *Colon*, at the Middle of the Letter; the *Period* at the Head of it, as in *Greek*. A *Comma* is us'd one way to prevent an Ambiguity, as *confuſa, cogitatione diſtinguunt*. See my *Greek* Grammar, for *Apoſtrophus*, *Diæreſis*, *Hyphen*, &c. For Figures of Words, ſee my *Greek* Grammar: Add, that *d* is put after a final Vowel, as *ted* for *te*, *Plant*: So *e* in *eſt* after *m* is cut off frequently, as *ſultum'ſt*.

Etymology, call'd by *Tully*, *Notatio*, turns on the Riſe or Derivation of Words; but is not ſtrictly a Branch of Grammar.

Accent (in *Greek*, Proſody) turns upon Tone, Breathing, and Time, or Quantity. The Tone is *Acute* (') which raiſes a Syllable: *Grave* (`) which lets it fall: *Circumflex* is made of both, (^) or (~). Breathing is rough, as *hamo*; or ſmooth, as *amo*. See my *Greek* Grammar. The Accents in *Latin* are not mark'd: But the Grammarians have ſome Rules for them.

A Monoſyllable, long by Nature, is circumflex'd, as *ſpês*; elſe acuted, as *mél*.

A Diſſyllable, if the former Syllable be long by Nature, has it circumflex'd; when the latter is ſhort, as *Lúna*; elſe acuted, as *Sátur*.

The long *Penult* of a Polyſyllable is acuted, as *penátes*: If it be ſhort, the *Antepenult* is *Acute*, as *Póntifex*; except Compounds of *facio*, as *benefâcis*; and of *fit*, as *malefit*. If the *Penult* be long by Nature, and the laſt be ſhort, it is circumflex'd, as *Românus*. The Grammarians confound now the *Circumflex* with the *Acute*, becauſe the Ignorant pronounce them alike. *Que*, *ne*, *ve*, *dum*, *ſis*, &c. caſt the Tone on the former Syllable, as *ídque*; except in Compoſition, as *dénique*, and the like: but *ubíque* keeps the Rule. The Tone is not alter'd by *Syncope* or *Apocope*, as *Virgíli*, *Arpinâs*: So in Compounds of *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, as *calefâc*. The Idiom of a Tongue varies the Tone; as *Bucólica*, Βουκολικὰ, *Síphia*, σοφία. Common Syllables in Proſe are ſhort, as *Cathedra*: *Ergô*, *for a Cauſe*, is circumflex'd. Adverbs mark'd, as *fortitèr*: So *muſâ*, *manû*, &c.

Five Things change the Rules of the Tone: Difference, Tranſpoſition, Attraction, Conciſion, Idiom. *Acutes* are not always long, as *látus*; nor *Graves* ſhort, as *ubivis*; nor a *Circumflex* always long, as *malefácis*. Some think the *Latin* the ſafeſt Teſt of pronouncing any Word from an unknown Tongue.

Note, Theſe Rules are deliver'd by Grammarians, but are not in Practice much obſerv'd among us.

TIME *or* QUANTITY.

Time is the Meaſure of pronouncing a Syllable. A ſhort Syllable is of one Time; long, of two: Short ⏑, long –. Foot is a Diſpoſition of Syllables in a right Order by the Time; and is of two or three Syllables. Thoſe of four are foreign to our Purpoſe; as, the *Proceleuſmatic*, &c.

Diſſyl-

Diſſyllable Feet, { *Spondee*, - -. *Iambick*, ∪ -. *Trochee*, - ∪. *Pyrrich*, ∪ ∪.

Triſſyllable, { *Dactyle*, - ∪ ∪. *Anapæſt*, ∪ ∪ -.

Moloſs, - - -. *Tribrach*, ∪ ∪ ∪. *Bacchius*, ∪ - -. *Antibacchius*, - - ∪. *Amphimacer*, - ∪ -. *Amphibrachus*, ∪ - ∪.

VERSE is made of juſt Feet: To know theſe, is to Scan.

For Figures of Scanning, *Synalœpha*, *Ecthlipſis*, *Synæreſis*, *Diæreſis*, *Cæſura*, ſee my *Greek* Grammar.

Add, that *m* is ſhort ſometimes, not cut off; as, *Coſto num adeſt honor.* It is found cut off before a Conſonant. *Lucret.*

S is cut off; as, *luſtratus nitore.*

There is ſometimes no *Synalœpha*; as, *Caſtaneæ hirſutæ.*

Heu and *O* are not cut off before a Vowel.

Synalœpha is in ſingle words; as, *Dij*, *deinde*, &c.

Ecthlipſis cuts off *m* before a Vowel; as, *monſtrum horrendum.*

A *Triemimer* is Lengthening a ſhort final Syllable, after a Foot; as, *Peƈtoribūs inhians.*

A *Penthemimer*, after two Feet; *Hephthemimer*, three; *Enneemimer*, four.

Syſtole ſhortens a long Syllable, as *ſletĕrunt*: *Diaſtole* lengthens a ſhort; as, *mulīere.*

Antipodia puts one Foot for another; as, *Flŭvĭorum Rex.*

Apoſtrophus is ſometimes in the Beginning as well as the End; as, *'ſt: men'.*

There

There is a *Dialyſis*, or *Diæreſis*, in *aurai*, *ſuavis*, &c. And a *Synæreſis* in (*hærent*) *pārietibus*, or *parjetibus*; Virg. &c.

VERSE.

1. Heroick; *Hexameter*; or long; of Six Feet, *Dactyles* and *Spondees*: A *Dactyle* in the fifth place, ſometimes a *Spondee*; as, — *Fŏvĭs |īncrē|mēntūm*; which is Part of a *Spondaic* Verſe.

The laſt Syllable of a Verſe is common, either long or ſhort; but ſometimes is to be ſcann'd with the Verſe following: When the former ends with a Vowel, *h* or *m*, and the next begins with *h* or a Vowel.

2. Elegiack; *Pentameter*, or ſhort, thus:

Rēs ēſt | ſōllĭcĭ|tī | plēnă tĭ mōrĭs |ămōr.

Firſt Part either *Dactyles* or *Spondees*; the following as in the Verſe.

3. *Aſclepiadean*, thus:

Mēcoēnās ătă|vīs | ēdĭtĕ | rēgĭbŭs.

4. *Sapphick*, thus:

Jām ſă|tīs tēr|rīs nĭvĭs | ātquĕ | dīrāē.

After 3, an *Adonick*: *Fūſcĕ phă|rētrā.*

5. *Phaleucian*; or of 11 Syllables, thus:

Quōquō | dīffŭgĭ|ās, pă|vēns Mă|bīlĭ.

6. *Iam-*

6. *Iambick*, of *Archilochus*, thus:

Sŭīs | ĕt īp|ſă Rō|mă vī|rĭbūs | rŭīt.

This admits in odd Feet a *Tribrach*, *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, *Anapæſt*: In even Feet a *Tribrach*; ſeldom a *Spondee*. Odd are, 1, 3, 5; Even, 2, 4, 6.

It is: Dimetre, thus:

ō cār|mĭnūm | dūlcēs | nŏtaē.

Or Trimetre, or *Senarian*, thus:

Quī nōs | dāmnānt |, ſūnt hīs|trĭŏ|nēs mā|xĭmī.

As to other Kinds, *Alcaick*, &c. ſee *Bond's Horace*, *Textor*, &c. *Camerarius*, and the Commentators on the Tragick, Comick, and Lyrick Writers, *Greek* and *Latin*.

Engliſh Verſe (Long) is of Five Feet; and is govern'd by Accent and Rhime, rather than Quantity. No odd Syllable receives an Accent, except the firſt.

Firſt Syllables.

1. A Vowel before two Conſonants in the ſame word, or a double one; or before two Conſonants, one at the End, the other at the Beginning, and ſometimes both in the next word, is long by Poſition: As, *Mājōr ſum*: *Occultā Spolia*.

A ſhort Vowel before a Mute and Liquid, is common; as, *pătris*: A long one, is always long; as, *arātrum*.

2. A Vowel before another in the ſame word is ſhort, as *Dĕus* : Except in foreign words, in which it is, as the word requires, ſhort or long : As, *Pierides, Sĭon.*

i in the Genitive *ius* is common ; in *alterĭus* ſhort ; in *alīus* long.

e in *iei*, Fifth Decl. is long ; as *faciēi* ; in *ei* ſhort, as *rĕĭ.*

Fi in *fio*, if *e* and *r* follow not, is long ; as, *fīunt, fĭeri.*

O in *Obe* is common.

Diphthongs are long, except a Vowel follows ; as, *aūrum, praëire.*

3. Derivatives are as Primitives ; *ămator, ămo.* Some alter ; as, *ſēdes, ſĕdeo* ; *dĭcax, dīco,* &c.

Compounds are as Simples ; *lĕgo, allēgo.* Some alter ; as, *Innŭba, nūbo* ; *pejĕro, jūro,* &c.

4. A Perfect Diſſyllable has the firſt long ; as *ēmi* : Except *fĭdi, bĭbi, dĕdi, ſcĭdi, ſlĕti, tŭli,* &c. *Fĭverint* is ſhort in *Catull.*

The doubling of the Perfect is ſhort ; as, *pĕpendi.* A Supine Diſſyllable has the former long ; as, *lōtum.* Except *cĭtum,* of the Second Conjugation ; *quĭtum, lĭtum, ĭtum, rŭtum, rătum, dătum, ſătum.*

5. Theſe Prepoſitions are long ; *a, de, præ, ſe, e* : Except a Vowel follows ; as, *dĕbiſcens.*

Pro the *Greek*, by ο μικρὸν, is ſhort ; as, *prŏpheta. Pro Latin* is long ; except *prŏcella.* &c. *Prolago, procurro,* &c. have the firſt common.

Di is long ; except *dĭrimo, dĭſertus.*

The

The other Prepoſitions, except in Poſition, are ſhort; as, *ăd, rĕ,* &c.

The Uſe of the Poets, call'd Example or Authority, is the Rule of Quantity.

Middle Syllables.

1. Long Increaſe of the Genitive, is long; ſhort, is ſhort; as, *pietātis, ſanguĭnis.*

2. *a, e, i,* Marks of the Firſt, Second, Fourth Conjugations, are long; as, *amāre* : *e* of the 3d, ſhort; as, *legĕre. a* in *do,* and the Compounds, is ſhort; as, *dăre, circumdăre.* Except *da, das. ri,* in *rimus, ritis,* Perf. Subj. is ſhort; in the Future, long; as, *amaverĭmus--rīmus* : Or, as *Aldus* contends, common in Verſe.

Some Middle Syllables are common; as, *Batăvus,* &c. See the Poets.

The Penult of *Latin* Adjectives in *inus* is long; as, *repentīnus* : Except *diutĭnus,* &c. and thoſe from the *Greek* in *ινος,* as *myrrhĭnus.*

See my *Greek* Grammar.

Laſt Syllables.

a is long; as, *amā* : Except *pută, ită, quiă,* &c. and all Caſes in *ă*; except Vocatives from *as Greek,* as *Thomā*; the Ablative of the Firſt Declenſion, as *muſā.*

a in Numerals in *ginta* is common; but more often long.

B, d, t, is ſhort.

C is long: *Lac, nec, donec,* ſhort. *Fac, hic* the Pronoun, and *hoc,* except the Abl. are common.

E is ſhort; except the Fifth Declenſion, and Adverbs from it, as *diē*, *hodiē*. So the Second Perſons Imperat. Act. 2d Conj. as *docē*: And Monoſyllables, (except *quĕ*, *nĕ*, *vĕ*,) and Adverbs from Adjectives of three Terminations, as *doctē*; and the *Greek* η, as *Tempē*. So *fermē*, *ferē*. But *benĕ*, *malĕ*, are ſhort.

I is long. *Nisĭ*, *quasĭ*, *Greek* Datives and Vocatives from *os* the Genitive, as *Palladĭ*, *Daphnĭ*, are ſhort. *Mibi*, *tibi*, *ſibi*, *ubi*, *ibi*, are common. So *uti*.

L is ſhort. *Nil*, *ſōl*, and ſome *Hebrew* words, as *Gabriel*, are long, if written by a long *Hebrew* Vowel.

N is long: But *an* and *tămen*, with the Compounds, and *in* with the Compounds; words in *n* by *Apocope*, as *rĭdĕn*, *ĕn*, *ĭnis*, as *cārmen*; *on* by ωνχὸν, as *Pelĭon*; *in* and *yn*, in words that are ſhort in *Greek*; and *an* of *a*, as *Iphigenĭa—ăn*; are ſhort.

O is common. Oblique Caſes in ō, Adverbs from Adjectives, Monoſyllables, and *ergo* (for the Sake of) *Greek* words by ω, as *athō*, are long. *Sedulo*, *mutuo*, *crebro*, *fero*, are common: *Modŏ*, and the Compounds, ſhort. *Citŏ*, *ambŏ*, *duŏ*, *egŏ*, *homŏ*, commonly ſhort.

R is ſhort: *Cor* common. *Fār*, *lār*, *nār*, *vēr*, *fūr*, *cūr*, *pār* with the Compounds; *Greeks* in ηρ, as *aēr*; are long. Except *patĕr*, *matĕr*.

S. *As* is long. *Greeks* with *dos* Genitive, and the Accuſative Plural of Nouns increaſing, or Imparisyllabick, are ſhort; as, *Arcăs*, *Heroăs*.

Es is long; except the Third Declenſion increaſing, ſhort, or flat; as *Milĕs*. *Pēs* with the Compounds, *Ariēs*, *abiēs*, *pariēs*, *Cerēs*, are long. *Es* of *ſum* is ſhort: So *penĕs*; and *Greeks* in *ēs*, as *Daizdĕs*.

Is is ſhort; except oblique Caſes Plural, as *Templīs. Quīs* for *quibus*, and Nouns increaſing, long; as *ſamnīs*: *Eīs* the Diphthong; Monoſyllables, as *vīs*; *īs* Singular, making *ītis* Plural, as *velīs.*

ĭs, quĭs, bĭs, in *Ovid*, are ſhort.

Os is long. *Compŏs, impŏs, ŏs* a Bone; *Greeks*, by *ομικρὸν*, are ſhort; as *Delŏs.*

Us is ſhort; except Words increaſing, long, or ſharp; as *ſalūs*: *Us* of the Fourth Declenſion, except the Nominative and Vocative Singular, as *has manūs*; Monoſyllables, as *ſus*; *υς Greek*, as *ϜESŪS.*

U is long; as *manū.*

Y, as in *Greek.*

For the reſt, ſee my *Greek* Grammar, and *Nouv. Meth. par Mrs.* de P. R.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Nouns; Kind, Number, &c. Article; Declenſions; Irregulars or Heteroclites. Adjectives, Regular and Irregular; Compariſon.

NOte, *Animans* us'd ſubſtantively, is of all Genders; *Penus*, *Specus*, of Three. We read, *Spicus*, *ſpica*, *ſpicum*; and *Acinus*, *acina*, *acinum*, Subſtantives; and the like.

NUMBERS are two; Singular, and Plural.

CASES are Six. Nominative; the Sign of which uſually is *A*, or *The*. Genitive, *Of*. Dative; *To*. Accuſative; the Sign of which is the ſame as the Nominative. Vocative; *O*. Ablative; *By*, *in*, *than*, and Prepoſitions ſerving the Ablative.

Some have talk'd of an Eighth Caſe, comprehended under the Dative; as, *It Clamor Cœlo*, that is, *in Cœlum*.

ARTICLE is a Pronoun, us'd in declining even in *Tully*'s Time; but rejected by *Voſſius*, as needleſs for it.

Sing.

	Sing.			Plu.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	*Hic,*	*hæc,*	*hoc.*	*Hi,*	*hæ,*	*hæc.*
G.	*Hujus.*			*Horum, harum, horum.*		
D.	*Huic.*			*His.*		
A.	*Hunc,*	*hanc,*	*hoc.*	*Hos,*	*has,*	*hæc.*
V.	*caret,* wants it.			*caret.*		
A.	*Hoc,*	*hâc,*	*hoc.*	*His.*		

GENDERS are Five. Maſculine, *Hic,* He. Feminine, *Hæc,* She. Neuter, *Hoc,* It. Common of Two, *Hic & hæc.* Common of Three, *Hic, hæc, & hoc.*

There are in Nature but Two Genders, Maſculine, and Feminine; and the *Oriental* Tongues have no more: The reſt ariſe from the Propriety or Grammar of each Tongue.

SUBSTANTIVES are Common, as, *Homo,* a Man; or Proper, as, *Thomas.*

So Adjectives; as, *Bonus, Gradivus, Quirinus.*

Proper Subſtantives are the Forename, Name, or Surname; as *Marcus Tullius Cicero.*

Greeks had but one Name, as *Alexander: Romans* ſometimes four. Women alſo had a Forename and Surname.

The *Cognomen,* or Surname, is call'd alſo *Agnomen,* in *Ovid, Tully,* and *Probus,* a very old and approv'd Grammarian. Children had alſo a Forename, as *Marceſſli.*

A word is Simple, as *Juſtus*; Compound, as, *Injuſtus*; or Decompound, as, *Irreparabilis.*

What is call'd a doubtful Gender, *Hic vel hæc,* is ſaid to differ from a Common, thus: *Durus* or

dura

dura Cortex, (d.) in the ſame Senſe; but *Parens iniqua*, (c.) only in the ſame.

I. DECLENSION.

Regular Declenſions, Five; known each by the Ending of the Genitive: The Firſt, *æ*; Second, *i*; Third, *is*; Fourth, *ús*; Fifth, *ei*.

Words: Of the Firſt, *Muſa*: Second, *Magiſter*, *Regnum*: Third, *Lapis*, *Opus*: Fourth, *Manus*, *Cornu*: Fifth, *Facies*.

All of the Fifth are Feminine, but *Dies* and *Meridies*.

Neuters have the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative alike in both Numbers; and thoſe in *a* Plural.

Singular.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
G.	*æ*, *äi*,	*i*,	*is*,	*ús*, *uis*,	*ei*, *ij*, *es*, *e*,
D.	*æ*, *a*,	*o*,	*i*,	*ui*, *ú*, *i*,	*ei*, *e*,
A.	*am*, *em*, *en* *an*,	*um*,	*em*, *im*, Neut. as Nom. *a*, *in*, *ym*, &c.	*um*, *u*, *n*.	*em*,
V.	*a*,	as Nom. or *e*, *i*, *us*,	as Nom. exc. ſome.	as Nom.	as Nom.
A.	*â*. *e*.	*o*,	*e*. *i*.	*ú*.	*e*.

i Dative is of the Firſt underwritten in *Greek*, which the *Æolicks* caſt off, as the 5th Decl. het.

Plural.

Plural.

First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
N. *æ,*	*i, a* n.	*es, a* n.	*us, ua* n.	*es,*
G. *arum,*	*orum,*	*um, ium,*	*uum,*	*erum,*
D. *is,*	*is,*	*ibus,*	*ubus, ibus,*	*ebus,*
A. *as.*	*os, a.*	*es, eis, as,* a n. *is.*	*us, ua.*	*es.*

The Vocative as Nominative, and Ablative as Dative.

Note, First Declenſion.

Nominative alſo, *as|es|e|am* Hebrew :

As *Æneas, Anchiſes, Phœbe, Adam.*

G. *æ|es|æ|æ.* D. *æ, æ e, æ.*

Ac. *am|en / an|em|en|am.* V. *a|e / a| e |am.*

Adam-æ, and the like ; rather *Adamus-i*, &c. *as* is read in the Genitive, as *Viâs, Pater Familâs*, by an *Helleniſm :* So *Latonâs, Terrâs, Aurâs.* Liv. And. Neo. Virg. So *ai* Gen. as *aulai, pictai.*

The Genitive Plural has a *Syncope* often ; as, *Grajugenûm*, for *Grajugenarum.* So in the Second, *Cimmeriôn*, or *Cimmerión*, for *Cimmeriorum* ; and the like.

Second Declenſion.

Nominative in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um* ; and of the *Greeks*, *os*, *on*, *eus*, as *Delos*, *Ilion*, *Orpheus* : *os* Attick, as *Androgeos--ô--ô--on--os--ô* : *ús* contracted, as *Pantbûs--ú--ú--um--û--û*. So *Oedipus*. But alſo Genitive, *--ipodis--di--da*.

eus : Gen. *ei* / *eos* } D. *ei* | A. *ea* / *eon* | V. *eu*.

Genitive Plural has a *Syncope* ; as, *Virûm*, *Virorum*.

Here the Terminations *ir*, *ur*, come properly from *irus*, *urus*, as from *virus*, *vira*, *vir*. Hence *Querquetulanæ viræ*, Feſt. *Satur*, from *Saturus*, *ſatura*, Ter. Some add here *nihil* from *nihilum*, and that from *ne* and *hilum*.

Quinquatria is of the Second Declenſion, *--iorum*, *iis*, &c.

Again, in the Firſt Declenſion, *Filia*. *Nata* ; Dative and Ablative Plural, *is--abus*. *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, *duæ*, *ambæ*, *aſina*, *famula*, *ſerva*, *ſocia*, *anima*, *domina*, &c. Dative and Ablative Plural, *--abus* or *--is*. Cic. Aug.

us Nominative of the Second makes *e* Vocative, as *Dominus--e* : So *os*, as *Logos--e*, if it makes *e* Vocative in *Greek*. *Deus* has the Vocative *Deus* ; *Filius*,*--li* ; *Genius*,*--ni* ; *Meus*, *mi*.

Nouns not proper, make *e* ; as *Tabellarius*,*--ie*. So proper Epithets, as *Cynthius*,*--ie*.

Propers in *ius* make the Vocative *i*, and anciently *e* ; as *Virgilius*, *i*, *ie*. Here the *e* was hardly pronounc'd, and ſo by degrees loſt. Hence, ſays *Priſcian*, the old Accent remains in Proſe, *Mercûri*, &c. tho' the Penult be ſhort in Verſe.

Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius, Bacchus, have the Vocative *e,* or *Atticè,* as the Nominative *us.*

Ambo, duo, from *Δύω, ἄμφω,* have the Neuter *o,* and the Dative and Ablative *--obus, abus, obus :* Thus ; *o, æ, o ; orum,* &c.

Ambo, duo, have been read in ancient Copies of *Tully,* &c. in the Accusative Masculine, but chang'd by the Ignorance of the Correctors. *Sciop. Grat.* &c. read *dua* Neut. in *Cicero. Quintilian* observes, they said *dua pondo,* and *trepondo.*

Duo is found in the Accusative, Masculine and Feminine, and the Genitive *duorum.* So *ambo,* in the Accus. Masculine. *Scip. Gent.* and *Contius ex Scæv. Vir. Hor.*

In the Third Declension, the old Termination of the Nominative was *e*, as, *lacte, melle,* &c. whence the Genitive *is :* So *animal--is,* of *animale,* &c. For *o, on* ; as, *Platon--onis.* For *s* with a Consonant, *es* or *is* ; as for *plebs, concors, plebes--is, concordis--is.* They said anciently, *præceps--ipis, anceps--ipis,* and *præcipes--ipitis,* &c. *Indiges--itis.* Jul. Fr.

Hospes, Gen. Plu. *hospitum,* and sometimes *hospitium. Gausape* ; Abl. *gausape* : Pl. *gausapa. Memor,* Abl. *--i* ; of *memoris--e.* Some have *ium* and *um,* in the Genitive Plural : Some one only. We read *ætatium,* &c.

Nouns in *es, is*, not increasing in the Genitive, or in *s* after a Consonant, make the Genitive Plural in *ium* ; as, *nubes--ium.*

Neuters in *e, al, ar,* make the Nom. Plural *ia* ; Gen. *ium* ; as, *rete--ia, ium.*

Poesis has the Genitive *is, eos, ios.*

Propers have the Genitive *i* ſometimes; as *Veri, Chremi.* Cic. Ter. For the *Æolicks*, for Μωυσῆς, ſay, Μωυσέος. Hence *Moſes* and *Moſeus, Moſis* and *Moſei, Moyſei* and *Moyſi.* Tertull. See below *Ulyſſeus.*

Obſerve further, *Sappho*; Gen. *ûs.* Ac. *ô.* and the like.

Some words do, and do not increaſe; as, *Serapis,--is--idis.* So *Iſis.*

Nom. *Supellectilis,--is* : *Iter, itiner--is* : *Jovis, is* : *Canis, is* : *Sanguen, Turben,--inis.* Nom. *Ducis, Vocis, Regis, Gregis,* &c.

Names of Feaſts make the Genitive Plural *ium* or *iorum*, as *Parentalia*; from *e* and *um* Nom. But the Dative and Ablative *bus*, commonly. *Memor* has only *memori*, Ablat. *Veſperi*, &c. us'd adverbially, are Ablatives. *Plus* has *plurium* the Gen. Plural. *Sapientum*, and the like, is by *Syncope* for *ſapientium.*

Some make *um* only in the Genitive Plural, as *opum*, &c; ſome *ium* only, as *partium*, &c. *Ales*; Gen. Plural, *alituum. Bos*, Gen. Pl. *boum*; D. *bobus*, or *bnbus.* Gen. Sing. *bovis.*

Some have the Acculative Plural, *es*, *eis.*

Some *Greek* words have the

Gen. *os*, *is.* Dat. *i.* Ac. *a*, *em*, *im.*

Some in *is* make *in* Acculative; and in *ys*, *yn.* The Vocative, *i*, or *y.*

Acculative Plural, *as*, *cs*, *eis.*

Themis,

Themis; G. *--idos, ios.* A. *--da, --in.*

So *Paris.*

Achilles, eos, is. V. *Achille.* And the like.

Problema; Genitive Plural, *--atum--atôn.* Dative and Abl. *--atis.* And the like.

Some have a double Form; as, *Ulyſſeus--ei*; or *--es--is*, &c.

The Fourth is the Third contracted; as, *Manuïs, manuibus*; *--ús--ibus.*

U Nominative was anciently *us*: Hence the Genitive *Cornûs, Gelús, Genûs.* And ſome now in *us* were in *u*; as, *artus, artu*: Hence *artua*; Plat. Some in *u* were alſo in *us, um*; as, *Cornu --us--um*: And ſome not in *us*, were in *um, u*; as *os, oſſum, oſſu.*

Some are of the Fourth and Second Declenſions; as, *cenſus,--um. Anus* had the Genitive *anuis.* So *domuis*, and many others. Some the Genitive *i*, as *tumulti*, &c.

Some had the Dative *û*, as *fructû, veſtitû*; by *Apocope*, after the *Æolick* manner, which takes I underwritten from the Dative. *Currûm* for *currûmi*, and the like, is by *Syncope. Jeſus*, like *Panthus.*

Some have *ibus* the Dative and Ablative Plural; as, *Lacus, arcus, artus, tribus, ſpecus, partus, portus, veru.* Some add, *Acus, ficus, quercus*; but theſe want Authority.

The Fifth Declenſion had the Genitive *es, ïi, e*; as, *illius Dies*, Cic. *Munera Dij*, Virg. *Parte Dic*, Saluſt. And *i*; as *fames, fami*; *fides, fidi.*

For

For other particular words, as, *Peſſimus*, *adamus*, *Simois*, *Chaos*, &c. ſee the *Greek* Declenſions, and *Lexicons*, or Dictionaries.

Dido--onis--ûs.

Deus, Pl. *Dij*, *Dei.* } *Diis*, *Deis.* }

Anio, *Nerio*, } Gen. *--enis.*

David--îdis. *Bogud--udis.* *Hepar--atis--atos.*

2. GENDER.

Proper Names, and Common, or Appellatives, which belong to Males, are Maſculine; as, *Cato*, *Conſul.* *Mammona*, *mamona*, *mammonas*, *mamonas*, Neut. *Deſpaut.* Fem. *Beza*; *Luk.* 16. Maſc. *Ambr.* *Mammonus*, *Tertull.* *Pales*, a God, Maſc. *Varr.* *Serv. in Georg.* 3. *Venus*, Maſc. and Fem. *Deus*, a God or Goddeſs, *Virg.* *Luc.* *Claud.* Like Θεός, *Dem. p. cor.* *Iſthmus*, Maſc. *Ov.* Fem. *Apul.* &c.

Yet ſome in this Senſe, by a *Metonymy*, are Feminine; as, *Operæ*, *curæ*, *cuſtodiæ*, *copiæ*, *vigiliæ*, *excubiæ*: As ſome us'd in a Feminine or Maſculine Senſe, are Neuters; as, *ſcortum*, *mancipium*, *proſtibulum*, &c.

Optio, Maſc. *Feſt.* *Varr.* *Amb.* in one Senſe.

Names of Rivers are of that Gender which the Termination requires, and *Amnis* is underſtood; if otherwiſe, or *Flumen*, or *Aqua*.

Names of Months are Adjectives; *Menſis* being underſtood as *October*.

Names of Winds are Maſculine, referr'd to *Ventus*; as, *Notus*.

Names

Names of Mountains are as Names of Rivers.

The Parts, Compounds, and Derivatives of *Assis* are Masculine, referr'd to *Nummus*: Except *Uncia, quasi unica* (*Pars*).

Names of Females given to Men, are Masculine; as *Maria*: And on the contrary.

Propers and Commons, which belong to Females, are Feminine; as, *Venus, Mater*.

Cities, Countries, Islands, have that Gender the Termination requires; or else *Urbs, Regio, Terra*, or the like, is understood by *Syllepsis*.

Sulmo, Agragas, are Masculine; *Argos, Tybur, Præneste*, Neut. *Anxur*, both Masc. and Neuter.

Trees are of that Gender the Termination requires: *Arbor* is apply'd to them, if Feminine. *Alnus*, &c. is Feminine: *Spinus* Masculine and Feminine; *Oleaster, Dumus*, &c. Masculine: *Rubus* doubtful, but more often Masculine. *Siler, suber, robur, acer*, &c. Neuter.

Thus, for a Tree, is not found with an Adjective in the Ancients, so its Gender is a Secret.

Hic Spinus, Serv. in Georg. 4. *Prisc. Desp.* But *Vossius* denies it.

Hic Cupressus, populus, ulmus, Enn. Plin. Catull.

Oleaster is never Feminine in true Readings.

Add here, *hoc Ebenum*, &c. *hoc Pomum*, &c.

Epicenes, i. e. Masculine or Feminine, according to the Sex, are Names of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Living Creatures.

Words in *um*, whose Genders are not known by the Sense, are Neuters; as, *hoc Regnum, hoc Glycerium*. So are Nouns undeclin'd, or that have all Cases alike; as, *hoc nil*.

Busby makes the Ending the Rule of the Gender: *a*, of the First Declension, commonly Feminine; *us, r*, of the Second, Masculine; *um*, Neut.

3. *er*,

3. *er*, *or*, *os*, *o*, Maſculine: *as*, *is*, *aus*, *es*, *x*, *s* after a Conſonant; *do*, *go*, above two Syllables; *io* made of a Verb; Feminine: *en*, *ar*, *ur*, *t*, *c*, *us*, *e*, *el*, *ma*, Neuter. 4. *us* Maſculine; *u* Neuter. 5. *es*, Feminine.

Theſe uſually hold; tho' there are ſome Exceptions.

Lilly makes the Increaſing of the Genitive the Mark of the Gender, in Three Special Rules, as he calls them.

Firſt Special Rule. A Noun not increaſing in the Genitive, is Feminine; as, *Caro*, *carnis*.

Except, 1. Many Names of Men in *a*, as *Lixa*: *Greeks* in *as*, *es*; and in *a* of them; as, *ſatrapas*, *athletes*, *ſatrapa*; which are Maſculine: Except *charta*, Feminine, *&c.*

Many in *es*, *is*, as *verres*, *natalis*, &c. Maſc.

Callis is Feminine in *Livy*; *Caulis*, *Colis*, Maſc.

Funis anciently Feminine: So *Crinis*. *Caſſis* is Maſculine, but ſcarce found in the Singular. *Amnis* is now always Maſculine: So *Mugilis*, *Acinacis*, *Cenchris*, for a Serpent. So in *er*, as *Venter*; in *os*, *us*, as *Logos*, *Annus*.

Verres, not found in the Nominative Singular. *Lapis*, Feminine in *Enn.* *Retis*, Maſculine. *Semis*, Neuter, undeclin'd.

We may often fetch the Gender of the Primitive from the Derivative; as, *Enſis*, *Funis*, Maſc. becauſe *enſiculus*, *funiculus*: Not *funicula*, as *Priſc.* without Authority. From the Sex, Uſe, or from another Cauſe, as *Urbs*, *Civitas*, *Terra*, *Tellus*, Fem. becauſe repreſented in the Figure of Women, and thought to be (as it were) Mothers to the Inhabitants. So *Arbor*, in the laſt Senſe, Feminine, as Mother of the Fruits, *&c.*

Colos,

Colos, } Colour.
Color, }
Colus; }

Dolos, } Grief.
Dolor, }
Dolus, }

Diametros--trus--ter, Fem. *eos*, Fem. *epos*, Neut. *exos*, *compos*, &c. Adjectives.

-*i*, Masc.
Acus, --*ûs*, Fem.
--*eris*, Neut.

Crocus, Fem. *Apul.* *Fimus*, Com. *Intubus*, Masc. *Sexus*, or *Secus*, Neut. *in Plaut.* *Liv.* 26, 27, &c. *Specus*, *penus*, of all Genders.

2. These in *er*, *us*, are Feminine: *Mater*, *humus*, *domus*, *ficus* a Fig; *porticus*, *tribus*, *nurus*, *manus*; *anus*, *vannus*. So *Greek* words from *os*, often; as, *Costus*.

Names of Gems, *Greek-Latin*, in *us*, are either Masculine or Feminine; with respect to λίθος, ὁ ἡ λίθος; or *lapis*, *gemma*. *Beryllus*, &c. Masc. *Chrysolitus*, &c. Fem. *Alvus*, in the Ancients, and *Erasmus*, Masc. but rather now Fem. from better Authors. *Colus*, Masc. and Fem. *Acus*, a Fish, is Masculine; a Needle, Fem. a Chaff, Neuter. *Idus* is Fem. Plural.

Some are Feminine in Sense, as *nurus*; others by a word understood, as *diphthongus*, (*syllaba*), *Eremus*, (*terra*).

3. Neuters in *e*, as *mare*; *on*, *a*, *os*, *um*, as *barbiton*, *pascha*, *mara*, *epos*, &c. *ovum*: In *es*, from a Greek, as *Hippomenes*: In *us*, *virus*, *pelagus*, Plural *pelage*. *Vulgus*, Masc. and Neut. but oftener the latter.

Names of Men in *um* are Maſculine; as, *Hic Dinacium*, *Plaut.* *Hæc Glycerium*, a Woman ſo call'd. So, *Hæc Euſtochium*, &c. *Hoc Nepenthes*, &c.

4. Doubtfuls. *Talpa*, *dama*, but once Maſculine in *Virgil.* *Canalis*, *finis*, &c. *Alcyon*, whence *Halcyones*, Fem. So *reſtis.*

Penus, *Specus*, of the Third Declenſion, are Neuter; but ſcarce occur, except in the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative.

Ficus, a Diſeaſe, is Maſculine, of the Second Declenſion. *Linter*, Fem. *Hic amnis*, *pulvis*, commonly, *ſcrobis*, com. *Colum.* *ſcobs*, Fem. *ſentis*, com. *atomus*, *eremus*, Fem. So *abyſſus.*

Lecythus does not occur in the Feminine. *Groſſus*, Fem. in *Latin*, tho' Maſc. in *Greek*: And the Place of *Suetonius*, where it is with an Adjective Maſculine, is amended in the beſt Editions. *Paradiſus* does not appear in the Feminine. *Palumbes* is Feminine in *Virgil*, but oftener Maſc.

5. Commons: Compounds of a Verb in *a*, as *Incola.* So *Senex*, *Civis*, &c. We read *ruricola*, *aratrum.* Ovid.

The Second Special Rule.

A Noun, whoſe Penult in the Genitive increaſes ſharp or long, is Feminine; as, *virtus--tútis.* To this belong all Monoſyllables increaſing, (except the following) as, *Res*, *rei.*

Mulier belongs to the Third Special Rule.

Exceptions here. 1. Maſculines; *ſal*, *ſol*, &c. In *n*, as *delphin*, &c. *o*, as *leo*, &c. *er*, as *crater*: *or*, as *conditor*: *os*, as *heros*: *ns*, as *oriens*, *libripens*, *libri-*

bripendis, &c. *as*, as *gigas* : *es*, as *tapes* : *is*, as *famnis* : *ops*, as *hydrops* : *x*, as *thorax*. So *firen*, *foror*, *uxor*, and many others in theſe Endings.

Sal is ſometimes Neuter, for Pickle ; elſe Maſculine. *Pes* anciently Feminine.

Pus, *podis* ; *Tripus*,--*odis* ; *Apus*, &c. Maſculine. *Puls*, Fem. *Dens*, Fem. in *Apul*. *Glis*, *gliris*, or *gliſſis*, is barbarous. *Mus* ſometimes Fem. *Seps*, a Hedge, is hardly *Latin* ; rather *ſepes*. *Grex* anciently Fem. *Arrhabo* is Feminine in *Var*. Maſculine in *Plaut*. *Gell*. and the *Greeks*. *Cos*, *dos*, *eos*, Feminine.

Bidens, with others, is of that Gender which the Subſtantive has that is underſtood to it. *Semis* is an Half, and is undeclin'd, or borrows Caſes from *Semiſſis*, Half an As. *Vibex* is Fem. in *Perſius* : *Salar* is Maſculine.

2. Neuters. *Mel*, &c. *Halec*, Neut. *Halex*, Fem. *Al*, *ar*, as *Capital*, *laquear*. *Lac*, of *hoc lacte*, is ſometimes written *lact*. We read *lactem* in old Gloſſes, and *Plaut*. *Bacch*. of *lactis*.

3. Doubtfuls. *Python*, a Serpent, is Maſculine ; a City, Fem. *Lynx*, &c. *Dies*, Pl. Fem. is in *Cicero*. *O reliquas dies*, p. *Cn. Pl.* elſe Maſc.

4. Commons. *Parens*, *bos*, &c. Commons are they which admit an Adjective, Maſculine or Feminine, in Conſtruction ; or are Commons in Senſe ; as, *advena*. But ſome are of other Genders ; as, *proles*, &c. Fem.

The Third Special Rule.

A Noun increaſing flat or ſhort in the Penult of the Genitive is Maſculine ; as, *Sanguis*--*inis*.

Except Hyperdiſſyllables in *do, dinis, go, ginis*; which are Feminine. So *Virgo, fides*, &c. *Chelys, Chlamys*, &c. Fem. *Cupido* is Maſculine in the Poets, Feminine in Orators: *Bacchar*, Neut. *Bacchāris*, Fem. *Pliny*. We read *Mulier defenſor*; *Sponſor dea. Ulp. Ovid.*

Fem. are *Greeks* in *as, is, ys*; as, *Lampas, Cuſpis, Othrys. Pecus--ŭdis*: *Lagopus*, Fem. *Hyſtrix*, Fem. but Maſculine in *Claud. Tomex, fornex*, &c. Fem. *Atriplex*, Feminine and Neuter. *Macer. Plin. Feſt. Varax*, Maſculine and Fem.

2. Neuters in *a, en, ar, ur, us, put*; as, *Problema, omen, jubar*, (Maſculine in the Ancients) *jecur, onus, occiput*: *er*, as *cadaver*, &c. *or*, as *æquor*, &c. and *pecus--ŏris. Pecten, furfur*, Maſculine: *Guttur, murmur*, anciently Maſculine: *Verber*, out of uſe. *Tuber*, a Tree, Feminine; a Fruit, Maſculine; a Swelling, or kind of Plant, Neuter. *Lucar*, Neuter: So *Spinter. Laver cocta*, Pliny: *Tres ſiſeres*, idem. *Cancer--i*, Maſculine; *--ris*, Neuter, Cyp. *Hir, Albadir*, Neuter, undeclin'd; *Priſc. Nec calor metuo*, Plaut. So *decor*, Neuter; *Auſ. Artocreas; Eryſipelas*, Neut. *Hoc ætate*, *Non. ex Plaut. Trin.* 3, 4. *Sc.* 3. is rightly *hác*, of *hoc ætatis*; Douz.

The Endings of the Genitive are ſo various, that a Dictionary muſt be conſulted.

3. Doubtfuls: *Cinis, adeps*, &c. *Anas*, Feminine; *Culex*, Maſc. *Onyx*, a Gem, Fem. a Stone, Maſculine: *Sandix*, Fem. commonly. *Styx*, Fem. So *Smilax*, &c.

4. Commons. *Homo*, &c. And Compounds, or Verbals; as, *judex, conjux*, &c. So *merges*, &c.

These, and all Words doubtful or common, are rather of that Gender which is moſt us'd in approv'd Authors. Judge ſo of the reſt.

COMPOUNDS are declin'd like Simples; as, *Reſpublica, reipublicæ*: *Fusjurandum, jurisjurandi.* But *exanguis, exanguis*; *alteruter, alterutrius*; *ſenatuſconſultum, ſcnatuſconſulti*; *paterfamiliâs, patrisfamiliâs*; *Tribunus-plebis, tribuni-plebis*; *juriſconſultus, juriſconſulti*; *jureconſultus, jureconſulti*; *omnipotens, omnipotentis*; *adeodatus, adeodati*; *puerpera, puerperæ*; *puerperium, puerperij*; *Marſpiter, marſpitris*, Varr. *Roſmarinus, rorisſmarini*, Hor. Ode 3. 23. *Oluſatrum, oluſatri*, Plin 19. 12. *Oleriſatri*, Col. *Leopardus, leopardi*, Lampr. Capitolin. &c.

Cicero and *Cato* have *alterius utrius*; but *ius* is now cut off.

3. HETEROCLITES, or *Irregulars.*

1. Varying the Gender.

Pergamus,--a, Plu. Neuter. *Supellex, ſupellectilia*, Plural. *Raſtrum, filum, frænum, capiſtrum*; Plural, *--i*, and *--a*, Maſc. and Neut. *Argos, Cœlum, Elyſium*; Plu. *i* Maſc. *Nundinum, epulum*; Plu. *a* Fem. *Balneum*; Plu. *Balneæ*; and *--a*.

Mœnalus, Dindymus, Pangæus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tœnerus, Maſſicus, Garganus; Plural, *a* Neuter. *Sibilus, jocus, locus, --i* and *--a* Plu. Maſc. and Neut. *Carbaſus,--a* Plural.

Note, *Pergama* is from *Pergamum*; *Raſtri* Plu. is from *Raſter*; *fræni* Plu. of *frœnus*; and the like.

Add,

Add, *Delicium*, *delicia* Plu. of *delicia*. Judge ſo of the reſt.

Avernus,--*a* Plu. *averni* Plu. is not read.

Elyſium is properly an Adjective. *Cæli* Plu. is of *Cælus*. Judge in like manner of other *Heteroclites*.

Clauſtrum, Plu. --*i*; *Deſp.* as well as --*a*. *Balneum*, or *balineum*; *Varr. L.* 8.

2. APTOTES; having all Caſes alike.

Fas, Nom. Acc. Voc. *nihil*. *Inſtar*, Nom. Acc. *Cornu*, *genu*, Plu. --*ua*, *uum*, &c. *Gummi*; *frugi*, Adj. or of *frux*, *frugis*; or old Gen. for *frugis*; as *cujmodi* for *cujuſmodi*. *Tempe*, *tot*, *quot*; all Names of Number, from Three to a Hundred, as *quatuor*. Barbarous words; as, *Noe*, *Adam*: Letters, as *Alpha*: Neuters Plural, as *Seraphim*: *Satias*, of *ſatietas*; *damnas*, (Genitive *damnati*, of *damnatus*;) *expes*, *potis*, *bir*, *ſubtil*, *pondo*, *frit*, *git*, &c. Names of Towns in *y*, *i*; as, *Dory*, *Illiturgi*, &c.

Add, *Opus*, *nequam*, and Technical words; as *Rex*, *Derivativum à rego*: *Cherubim*, *Seraphim*, Neut. in Scripture and *Chryſoſtom*. *Cherub*, Maſculine Sing. *Cherubim*, Maſculine Plural; *Hieron. in* Ezek. 10.

Add, *Hoc manna*, *ſinapi*; *triſte vale*, Ov. *Vellus*, Perſ. and the like. *Chaos*, *melos*, &c. *Mille unum*; *millia*,--*ium*. *Cras illud*, Mart. and the like

3. MONOPTOTES; One Caſe.

Ablative, *Noctu*, *natu*. *Aſtu*, is of *æſtus*, Sing. and Plural. *Inficias*, *nauci*, *dicis*, *ergô*, *ejuſmodi*,

di, &c. *oſtentui*, &c. *incitas*, or *incita* ; *hortatu*, &c. *permiſſu*, *deſpicatui* ; *fauce*, (*fauces* is us'd ; *faux* not now ;) *ambage*, (but *ambages*,--*gibus*, are read.) Voc. *macte--i* : But *mactus* is in *Cato*.

4. Diptotes.

Fors, *forte* ; (*fortis--i--em*, are read.) *Spontis*, --*te* ; *plus*, *pluris* ; (*plurem*,--*re*, are read ; *pluri*, *Char.* and the Plural is whole, *plures*,--*a*, &c.) *Repetundarum--dis*, (referr'd to *pecunia*) *ſuppetiæ--as* : *tantundem*,--*idem*, (Acc. *tantandem* alſo :) *impetis--te*, (*impetibus*, Lucr.) from *impes*. *Vicem*, *vice* ; (*vicis--i*, are read) of *vix* : Plural whole. *Verberis--e*, of *verber* ; Plural whole. *Jugeris--e*, of *jugus*, or *juger* ; Plural whole : Or of *jugerum*, --*i*, the Plural comes.

Note, *Vas*, *vaſis*, --*a--orum--is* ; Ulp. *Plura--ia* --*um--ium*.

Add, *Tabi*, *tabo* ; *dica--am* ; (*dicâ*, Abl. *Auſon.*) *Chaos--o* ; *melos--o* ; *veſper--ere* : *obtentui--u* ; *irriſui--u* : *æra--ribus* ; *ora--ribus*, and the like.

5. Triptotes.

Precis (Dat. --*i*) --*em--e* ; Plural whole : *Opis* (of *ops*) --*pem--pe* ; Plural whole. *Fingis* and *ditionis* have not now the Nominative.

Add, *Jovis*, *proceris*, *dapis*. *Vis* has not the Dative Singular : Plural, *vires*, of *viris--is*. In theſe the Plural whole. *Vis multas*, Lucr.

Some commonly want the Vocative ; as Pronouns : Except *noſter*, *noſtras*, *meus*, *tu* : Relatives, as *qui* ; Interrogatives, as *ecquis* ; Diſtributives, as *nullus* ; Indefinites, as *alter* ; &c.

Ador,

Ador, volupe, cæpe, neceſſe, neceſſum, grates, cete, Tempe. Acculative, *quid*; Abl. *quî.*

TETRAPTOTES: *Sordis, dapis, ditionis.* Some place here, *Opis, precis, frugis, pecudis, vicis*, &c. For the Grammarians are not fully agreed about the Ranking of this kind of Words under their proper Heads.

PENTAPTOTES: *Nullas, ecquis, aliquis, omnis*, &c. See *Walker*'s Explanation of *Lilly*'s Grammar; *Buſby, Johnſon*, &c.

6. Wanting the *Plural.*

Theſe have it ſometimes, and ſometimes not. Proper Names; as, *Gallia, Gallicæ.* Corn; as, *Triticum.* Things ſold by weight; as, *Piper.* Herbs; as, *Ruta.* Liquids; as, *Lac.* Metals and Minerals; as, *Aurum, Sulphur*, &c.

Hordea, vina, muſta, cerae, fraga, farra, forum, defrutum, mel, mulſum, thus, &c. have only Three like Caſes, Nominative, Acculative and Vocative, in the Plural.

Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, finus, penus, ſanguis, (Plural in *Hebrew*) *æther, nemo, pudor, ſopor, mundus*, (Dreſs,) *muſcus, viſcus*, Maſc. *ceſtus*, (Girdle,) *meridies*, &c. have no Plural. *Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative Singular.

Pubes, ſalus, ſultitia, and many other Feminines, have ſeldom a Plural. *Sobcles, labes*, and all of the Fifth Declenſion, have but the Nominative, Acculative, and Vocative Plural: Except *Res, ſpecies, facies, acies, dies. Specierum-ebus*, are rejected by *Tully*, in *Topic.*

Talio is Plural in *Gell. Indoles* Plu. in *Pliny*; *Lues* Plural in *Prud.* So *Fames* Plu. in *Pliny.* Mind

the

the Authors for these and the like, either wanting, or having Cases, or Numbers, &c. *Pix* has *pices* Plural: Some Neuters want the Plural; as, *delicium*, &c. *Gelu* occurs in the Plural.

7. Wanting the Singular.

1. Masculines: As, *Manes*, *majores*, *minores*, (by Nature Adjectives.) So Names of Places; as, *Locri*: And many others. *Cancelli*, *lemures*, *penates*, have a Singular; *App. Liv.* *Natales* is an Adjective.

2. Femenines. Names of Places; as, *Thebæ*. So *Idus*, and many others. *Minæ*, Pounds, has a Singular. *Antiæ*, *nonæ*, *calendæ*, *idus*, are by Nature Adjectives. *Quisquilia* is obsolete. *Thermæ* is an Adjective; so *diræ*. *Feriæ* has a Singular In Church Writers. *Inferiæ*, an Adjective. *Lactis* Singular is obsolete. We read *Cumæ*, and *Cuma*; and the like. *Grates* has but the Nom. Ac. Voc. Pl. Add *Gades*, *Tralles*, *Apinæ*, *Alpes*, and great Number of others.

3. Neuters. As, *Mœnia*, &c. *Lustra* (Time) has a Singular. *Fusta*, has a Singular in *Val. Flac.* *Sponsalia* is an Adjective; so *effata*. To these add Feasts, Plays, Places, &c. as, *Bacchanalia*, *pythia*, *artaxata*, *bactra*, *lete*, *comitia*, and a Multitude of others.

Note, Some of these occur in the Singular; and others are Adjectives by Nature.

Pelagus, *virus*, *vulgus*, Masc. Sing. whole: Neuters are Triptotes Singular, and want the Plural: But some give *pelage* pl. to *pelagus*. Some in different Numbers are of different Senses; as *rostrum*, *fortuna*, *facultas*, *mos*, *opis*, *ædes*, &c. And

ſome in different Genders; as, *Calx, vas, ſtirps, acus, unio, ficus.*

8. Redundants.

1. *Eventus, Eventum*; and the like: In *a* and *um*; *us* and *um*; *a* and *us*; *er* and *um*; *i* and *is*; *a* and *as*; *a* and *e*; *o* and *um*; *io* and *us*, &c. See *Voſſi. de Anal.* I. 35.

2. Some *Greek* Words have Two Accuſatives; as, *Panther-erem* and *era. Attagenenem-ena:* So *Crater, &c. Caſſis* is no *Greek Word*, and has the Accuſative *Caſſidem.*

3. *Gibbus, gibber*, and the like. *Cucumer* is made obſolete by *Voſſius. Stipis* perhaps does not occur in the Nominative. *Ciner* ſcarce occurs. *Pulver* is obſolete. *Puber* is an Adjective. So in *or* and *os*; as, *bonor-os. Es* and *a, es* and *is, bs* and *bes, us* and *a, is* and *a*; as, *materies-a*, and the like. *Plebes* has *-is* and *-ei* Genitive. Many *Greek* Words; as, *delphin-inus, Ode, oda*; *Achilles, achilleus, Palæmo-on, &c. Androgeo-onis* | *-os-o,* | *&c.* Propert. *Dido-onis-ûs, &c. Dexter, dexteri*, and *dextri. Deus*, Voc. *Deus* and *Dee*, Tert. Prud. Plural, *Dij* and *dei, diis* and *deis.* Nominative *Anceps, ancipes*; and *præceps, præcipes*: Nom. *Pollis, pollen. Gorgo, gorgon, gorgonis, gorgûs.* Add here, *Jovis, jovis, jupiter, jupiteris*, Prob. *Jecur, jecoris, jecinoris: Manſues, manſuetis*; Plaut. *manſuetus-i. Impubes-is-eris.* Words from the *Greek* are declin'd like the *Greek* commonly, eſpecially if they be unalter'd in the Nominative: *Horizon-ontis. Venus, Genus-eris*, of *Vener, Gener*, and the like. *Ligus, Ligur, -uris.* We find *pecua, pecuum, pecuda.* Cic. 4 de Rep.

Some

Some are of the Second and Fourth Declenſion; as, *Laurus*, Genitive *i* and *ûs*, &c. *Penus* is of the Fourth; for *peni* is of *penum*. *Laus* is not found in the Second. Add to theſe, *verſus*, *arcus*, *cibus*, *tagus*, &c. Some are of the Firſt and Third; as *Oreſtes*, *æ*, and *is*, &c. *Paſcha*, &c. Some of the Second and Third; as, *ſequeſter*, *glomus*, *Perſeus*, &c. Some of the Third and Fourth; as, *acus*, &c. Others of the Third and Fifth; as, *requiès*, *plebes*, &c.

	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Sing. { *Domus*	*i* / *us*	*o* / *ui*	*um*	*us*	*o*	}

	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Plural, { *Domus*	*orum* / *num*	*ibus*	*os* / *us*	*us*	*ibus.*	}

4. Adjectives, &c.

Adjectives us'd Subſtantively are of that Gender, which the Subſtantive underſtood to them requires: As, *Index*, Maſc. (*digitus*); *bipennis*, Fem. (*ſecuris*); *altum*, Neut. (*mare*,) &c. When the Adjective is Neuter, and has not a certain Subſtantive expreſs'd or underſtood, it is referr'd to *Negotium*; as, *Triſte lupus ſtabulis*, i. e. *negotium triſte.*

Adjectives of one Ending, have all Genders under it; as, *felix*; of Two, the former Word is Maſculine and Feminine, the laſt Neuter; as, *omnis*, *omne*: Of Three, the firſt is Maſculine, ſecond Feminine, third Neuter; as, *ſacer*, *ſacra*, *ſacrum.*

Some are Substantives in Declension, and Adjectives by Nature and Use; as, *Pauper*, &c. which Observation will supply. Some are particular in Declining; as, *hic Campester, hæc campestris, hoc campestre*; or, *Hic & hæc campestris, hoc campestre*, &c. So *celer, volucer*, &c.

Some Adjectives are redundant; as, *hilarus, hilaris*: Especially from *Arma, jugum, nervus, somnus, clivus, animus, limus, frænum, cera, baculum*, &c. as, *inermus, inermis*. And the like.

Vocative Singular Masculine of Adjectives is like the Nominative; But *us* Nominative is *e* Vocative; as, *Bonus, bone*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. *Bonus,*	*-a,*	*-um,*	*i,*	*æ,*	*a.* So Voc,
G. *i,*	*æ,*	*i,*	*orum,*	*arum,*	*orum.*
D. *o,*	*æ,*	*o,*		*is.*	So Abl.
Ac. *um,*	*am,*	*um,*	*os,*	*as,*	*a,* &c.
V. *e,*	*a,*	*um,*			
Ab. *o,*	*â,*	*o.*			

Bonus, first and second Declension.

Some make the Genitive *ius* only, and Dative *i*; as, *unus*, (which has no Plural, unless with a Word that wants the Singular, as *una Mœnia,*) *totus, solus, alius* (*-ud* Neut.) *ullus, alter, uter, neuter*: (These Five want the Vocative.) But these were formerly like *Bonus*; as, *Neutri Generis, nullo Consilii, alio pecudis*. Var. Ter. Cic, &c.

Felix,

Felix Third Declenſion. Three Articles.

Sing. M. F. N.		Plur. M. F. N.	
N.	*Felix,*	*ices, icia.*	So Ac. and Voc.
G.	*icis,*	*icium.*	
D.	*ici,*	*icibus.*	So Ablative.
A.	*icem, ix,*		
V.	*ix,*		
A.	*ice, ici.*		

So many in *ns, rs, x, us*; and *infans*; as, *Infans puer, infantes ſtatuas, infantia guttura.* Val. Max. Her. Ov.

Sing. M. F. N.		Plur. M.F. N.	
N.	*Triſtis, e,*	*es, ia.*	So Ac. and Voc.
G.	*is,*	*ium.*	
D.	*i,*	*ibus.*	So Ablative.
A.	*em, e,*		
V.	*is, e,*		
A.	*i.*		

or of the Comparative Degree, *us* Neuter.

Melior, --*us*; Gen. --*oris*; Dat. --*ori*, &c. Abl. *ore, ori.* Plur. *ores, ora*; *orum*, &c. This *or* was formerly of all Three Genders; as, *bellum poſterior.* We read *poti*, and *pote*, with all Three Genders; the Ignorance of which, has corrupted many Editions of the Ancients. To *Felix* add *dives, hebes, ſoſpes, teres, memor, uber*, tho' leſs us'd

us'd in the Neuter. Some Subſtantives are like Adjectives; as,

{*Rex* } { *tibicen*, } { *coluber*, }
{*Regina*, } { *tibicina*, } { *colubra*, &c. }

Adjectives are properly of no Gender, but only are in Gender adapted to their Subſtantives.

For irregular Adjectives compare what is ſaid of Heteroclits, or Irregulars, among the Subſtantives.

2. Compariſon.

Degrees of it; Poſitive, Comparative, Superlative. Of *Durus*, G. *i*, the Poſitive, is form'd *durior*, the Comparative; and *duriſſimus*, the Superlative. Except *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*; *Malus*, *pejor*, *peſſimus*; *Magnus*, *major*, *maximus*; *Parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*; *Multus*, *plus*, *plurimus*.

Note, *Melior*, *quaſi mavelior*, from *magis velim*: *Optimus* from *opto*, or *optatiſſimus*. *Pejor*, *peſſimus*, or *peſſior*, (perhaps) *peſſimus*, from *peſſum*.

Major, of old *magior*, whence *magis*; or of *majus* poſitive; as, *Deus majus*: Or of μείζων. *Maximus*, by Sync. of *magniſſimus*. *Minus*, an old Poſitive, from μινυός, *atticè* for μικρός.

Vetus--terior--terrimus. *Detero--terior--terrimus*. *Nequam--quior--quiſſimus*. *Citra*, *citerior*, *citimus*. So *intrà*, *infrà*, *extrà*, which has *extremus* alſo. So *ultrà*. *Suprà--perior--premus*, *ſummus*. *Poſt*, *poſterior--tremus*. *Prope*, *propior*, *proximus*; *proximior*, Ov. *Pridem*, *prior*, *primus*. *Diù--utior--utiſſimus*. *Sæpè--ſæpiùs--iſſimè*. Old words, *citer*, *veter*, *inter*, *exter*, *ulter*, *ſuperus*, *poſterus*, &c.

Er makes *errimus*; as, *pulcher--errimus*. Some in *lis* make *limus*; as, *Humilis*, *ſimilis*, *facilis--illimus*: *Agillimus*, *docillimus*, *gracillimus*, are rejected by *Voſſius*. Others in *lis* make *iſſimus*; as,

utilis

atilis--liſſimus. *Us*, with a Vowel before it, is compar'd by *magis*, *maximè* ; as, *pius*, *magis pius*, *maximè pius.*

Note, *Dexter* makes *dextimus* ; *matur*, (the old word) *maturiſſimus*, or *maturimus* ; *ſiniſter*, *ſiniſtimus.* But *dextimus*, *ſiniſtimus*, ſeem to be us'd for Poſitives.

Thoſe of *dico*, *loquor*, *volo*, *facio*, make *--entior* *--entiſſimus* ; as, *maledicus--centior--centiſſimus.* And this from the old Participles in *ns* ; as, *benevolens*, *Plaut.* So *beneficiens* ; whence *beneficientia* anciently, and *beneficientior*, Lxl. They are alſo as from *us*, as *mirificiſſimus* ; Ter. Yet we read *mendaciloquius*, and *confidentiloquius*, in *Plautus.* *Chariſius* has *agiliſſimus*, *dociliſſimus* ; whence the Adverbs in *è.* *Imbecillis--limus* ; Senec. *--illiſſimus*, Celſ.

To Defective Compariſon, add, *Inclytus--iſſimus* ; *opimus--imior* ; *ocyor--yſſimus* ; or *ocior*, of ὠκίων, ὠκὺς. *Novus--iſſimus* ; *adoloſcens--entior* ; (*potis*) *--ior--iſſimus* : *longinquus--nior* ; *penè --iſſimus* : *meritus--iſſimus* ; *ſiniſter--terior* ; *juvenis*, *junior*, (*juvenior* :) *ſenex*, *ſenior*, *maximus natu* : *antè*, *anterior* ; *nuper*, *nuperrimus*, of *nuperus.*

Subſtantives are compar'd ; as, *Nero--onior* ; *Pœnus--nior* ; *Lincdus--ior.* Add ſome that want the Compariſon ; as, *Sacer*, *invitus*, *diverſus*, &c. Or the Superlative ; as, *Ingens*, *ſatur*, &c. Some are Compariſons alone ; as, *Licentior.* Some Superlatives are Poſitives ; as, *Proximus--imior.*

You ſee here almoſt all Parts of Speech are compar'd, as in *Greek.*

What is ſeldom found, ſhould be as ſeldom us'd. *Veridicus* is not compar'd.

We find *aſſiduior*, *ſtrenuior*, *egregiiſſimus*, *pientiſſimus*, *piiſſimus*, } *Ipſiſſimus*, *perpetuiſſimus*, *exiguiſſimus*, Ovid ; *tuiſſimus*, *multiſſimus*, Cic. So *arduius*, *arduiſi-*

duiſſimus : *egregius*, for *egregiius*, Juv. *exiguius*, *industrior* ; *injurius*, for --*ijus* : *neceſſarior*, &c. So in *Plautus*, *ſpiſſigradiſſimus*, and many others, which were never receiv'd *Latin*, are coin'd by that Comedian. *Parviſſimus*, *Lucr. Var. Feſt. Novel. Conſt.*

Some Adjectives are not compar'd ; as, *beſternus*, &c. which by their Senſe do not allow it ; or by Uſe. In the laſt Caſe, ſupply the Compariſon by *magis* and *valdè*, or *maximè*. We read *feſtiviſſimus*, Ter. and *tremebundior*, Col.

Add to the Declinings of Nouns above, *Ajax*, Acc. *ajacem*, not *ajaca* : *Erinnys*, Acc. Plural, *yes--yas--ys* ; Sen. Oed. *Dryaſin*, *etheſin* ; Dat. Plural, I *Propert.* &c.

More Obſervations of this kind, very curious and uſeful, might be made ; but the Compaſs of this Work will not admit a longer Detail of them.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Pronoun ; Auxiliary Verb, Sum. *Verbs Regular, Active, Passive, &c. in both Voices. Rules for Tenses and Supines, Compound and Simple : Remarks. Gerunds, Gerundials ; Supines, Participles, Participials.*

Antius makes a Pronoun to be a Noun, and to differ only from it in Declining. The Number of them is uncertain. Some add *alius*, *omnis*, *totus*, &c. Others, *alter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, &c.

It has Three Persons. The First, *Ego*, I ; *Nos*, We. Second, *Tu*, Thou ; *Vos*, Ye : (The Vocative Case is of the Second Person.) Third, *Ille*, He ; *Illi*, They.

All Nouns, Pronouns, Participles, (except the aforesaid) are of the Third Person.

Ego and *Tu*, thus declin'd :

Sing.		Plu.
N.	*Ego*,	*Nos*,
G.	*mei*,	*noſtrúm--i*,
D.	*mihi*,	*nobis*; ſo Abl.
Ac. and Ab.	*me*.	

Sing.		Plu.
N. and V.	*Tu*,	*Vos*, N. Ac. V.
G.	*tui*,	*veſtrúm--i*,
D.	*tibi*,	*vobis*, D. Ab.
Ac. & Ab.	*te*.	

Sing. and Plu. { G. *Sui*, / G. *ſibi*. } Ac. *ſe*. So the Abl.

Nom. and Voc. *caret*.

Ille--a--ud. G. *--ius*. D. *--i*. Ac. *--um--am --ud*. V. *caret*. &c.

So *Iſle* and *Ipſe*; only *ipſum* Neuter.

Hic; ſee the Article.

Sing.			Plu.		
N.	*Is*,	*ea*, *id*.	*ij*,	*eæ*,	*ea*.
G.	*ejus*.		*eorum--arum--orum*.		
D.	*ei*.		*iis*, or *eis*.		
A	*eum--am*,	*id*.	*eos*	*--as*	*--a*.
Ab.	*eo*, *--â*,	*--o*.	*iis*, or *eis*.		

Qui, *quæ*, *quod*. G. *cujus*. D. *cui*. A *quem --am--od*. Ab. *quo--â--o*; or *quî* of all Genders. Plu. Nom. *Qui--æ--æ*. G. *quorum--arum--orum*. D. *quibus*, or *queis*. Ac. *quos--as--æ*. Ab. *quibus*, *queis*.

Quis,

Quis, quæ, quid, cujus, &c. N. *Quisquis, quicquid.* Ac. *quicquid.* Ab. *quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.* *Quid* is a Subſtantive Neuter. *Meus,-a-um,* like *bonus.* Vocative *mi.* So *noſter, tuus, veſter,* which wants the Vocative. *Noſtras, veſtras, cujas,* thus:

N. *--as--ate,* like *Triſtis*; G. *--atis,* &c.
Abl. *--ate,* and *--i,* &c.

Quis was of all Genders: So *potis, magis, ſatis, nimis*, which are indeed Adjectives, but in uſe Adverbs: Antiently for *cujus*, *cui*; *quojus, quoi*; and *quo* Dat. *Liv. Tull.* So Accuſative *quom, quum*, *cum*, *quem*, of all Genders; hence *Tempore, cim,* i. e. *ad quom,* &c. *Tull.* *Quî* Plural in *Plaut.* *Qua, quo,* Accuſative Plural Neuter; as, *quapropter*, *quocirca*: *Quo* of all Genders like *duo.*

Mi Voc. from *mie,* of *mius* the old Word, is of all Genders in the Antients: Sometimes it is the Voc. Plural for *mei*; as, *ſis* for *ſuis.* Gentiles in *as* ended in *is*; as, *arpinatis-e*: *As* now is of all Genders; as, *bellum capenas,* Liv. *&c. Voſſius* (againſt *Priſc.* and *Donat.*) thinks *bellum capenate* faulty.

Some ſay *unus,* &c. have *ius* Gen. *i* Dat. becauſe they are Pronouns like *ille,* &c.

Ipſe has a Vocative in *Martial*; as, *à te, ipſa Venus*: And we have Inſtances of the Uſe of all Pronouns in the Vocative but *ego.*

Mis, tis, are the old Genitives from *mei, tui.*

So *ollus, olle* for *ille*; *ipſus* for *ipſe*: *Hic* is from *hice,* or *hicce,* (as *fac* of *face*), *hic* and *ce,* as *ipſe* of *is* and *pſe,* whence *æpſe.* So the Dative was *huice, humce, hoce*; whence *huic, hunc, hoc*: *Hæ* was alſo Neuter Plural; but *hæc* now of *hæce*: *hæcc, hæc,* were alſo Feminine Plural. *Eæ* was

the Genitive Feminine of *is*; and Accusative *im*; as, *sitis-im*: And *ibus*, *sabus*, Dative and Ablative Plural. C and *q* is the same Letter; as, *quojus cujus*: *Qui* was also the Dative for *cui*: From the Dative *quoi*, was the Ablative *quo*; as *musâ*, of *musai*: *Ques* was Nominative Plural, whence *quibus*, as *puppes-ibus*.

Pronouns are compounded; as *Egomet*, *ego-ipse*, *sui-ipsius*, (as, *alteruter*, *unusquisque*, &c.) *Istic*, (*iste*, *hic*,) *istæc*, *istóc* or *istuc*; *istunc*, *istanc*, *istoc*, &c; Abl. *istoc-âc--oc*. Plural, N. Ac. Neut. *istæc*. So *Illic*, *Cujusmodi*, &c. *Mecum*, *quicum*, &c. *Eccum* *-am--os--as*, (of *ecce*, *is*.) So *Ellum*, of *ecce*, *ille*: *Neuter* of *ne uter*: *Ubiquisque*, Virg. of *ubi*: *Idem*, *is demum*, or *is* and *dem*, a Syllabical Addition. *Quisque*, *ecquis*, (*et quis*.) *Hiccine*, *hæccine*, *boccine*;

Acc. { *hunc-* / *hanc-* / *hoc--* } *-cine*. Abl. { *hoc-* / *hâc-* / *hoc-* } *-cine*. Pl. *hæccine*.

of *hic* and the Syllabical Addition *cine*; or *hice*, *ne*.

They are also compounded with *met*, *te*, *ce*, *pte*; as, *Egomet*, *sibimet*, *semet*; *suismet*, Liv. *Tute*, *tete*: As the *Greeks* add πε, κι to words; so *iste*. Hence *ce*; as, *bujusce*, &c. as from ὅς ὅρκε. *Pte*; as, *mecâpte*, &c. or *meopte*; and the like: So *mihipte*, Cat. And *mepte*, Plaut. So *pse*, as, *ipse*: *Dem*, as *idem*: So *pridem* with the old *pri* for *præ*; whence *prius*, *pristinus*. MSS. have *hisdem* for *bis* or *iisdem*.

Quis is compounded with *en* or *et*, *ne alius*, *num*, *si*; as, *ec-ne-ali-num-si-quis*: These have *qua* for *quæ*; but *ecquis* both. So with *nam*, *piam*, *putas*, *quam*, *que*; as, *quispiam*: These have *quæ* not *qua*,

qua, (except the Ablative Singular) as *quæpiam*. So *quiſquis*. *Qui* with *dam*, *vis*, *libet*, *cunque*; as *quidam*. Theſe have *quæ*, in like manner as *quædam*.

2. Auxiliary, or Subſtantive VERB,

Sum, I am; of ἔω, φύω.

VERBS have Three Perſons, Sing. and Plural.

Indicative. Preſent.

Sing.			Plu.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Sum,	*es*,	*eſt*;	*ſumus*,	*eſtis*,	*ſunt*.
I,	thou,	he;	We,	ye,	they
am.	art.	is.		are.	

Imperf. *eram--as--at*; *--amus--atis--ant*.

Perfect. *fui--iſti--it*; *--imus--iſtis--êrunt, êre*.

Pluperf. *fueram-as-at*; *--amus--atis--ant*.

Future. *ero --is --it*; *--ĭmus--ĭtis--runt*.

Imperative.

Sis, *es*, *eſto*, { *ſit*, *eſto*, } *ſimus*, | *ſitis*, *eſte*, *eſtote*, { *ſint*. *ſunto*. }

Potential. Preſ.

Sim, ſis, ſit; *ſīmus, ſītis, ſīnt*.

Imp. *eſſem --es --et*; *--emus --etis, --ent*.

Perf. *fuerim--is --it*; *--ĕrimus--ĕritis--erint*.

Plup. *fuiſſem-es --et*; *--emus --etis --ent*.

Fut. *fuero --is --it*; *--rîmus--rîtis --rint*.

Infini-

Infinitive.

Pref. Imperf. *esse.* Perf. Plup. *fuisse.* Fut. *fore*, or *futurum esse.* Part. pref. *ens*; fut. *futurus.*

Ens, with *ab*, *præ*, has *s*; as *absens*, *præsens.*

Verbs Active, in Four Conjugations.

1. *ā* before *re, ris*; *amāre.* 2. *ē* before *re, ris*; *docēre.* 3. *ĕ* before *re, ris*; *legĕre.* 4. *ī* before *re, ris*; *audīre.*

Neuters in *o* are like these Actives, except in Sense: So are those in *or*, Neuters, Deponents, or Commons, like the Passives. Some Neuters are in *m*; as *Sum.*

Amo, doceo, audio, and the like, are call'd Contracts; *amaïs, amâs*; *doceis, docês*; *audiis, audîs*, &c. *Lego* is uncontracted.

Indicative. Present.

1. *Am-o, as, at*; *amus, atis, ant.*
2. *Doc-eo, es, et*; *emus, etis, ent.*
3. *Leg-o, is, it*; *imus, itis, unt.*
4. *Aud-io is, it*; *imus, itis, iunt.*

Imperf.

-abam--as--at --amus--atis--ant.
--ebam--as, &c.

So *legebam*; *audiebam--as*, &c.

Perf. form'd of the Pref. *--o-i-ui-vi.*

-avi
--ui
-i
-vi
} *sti-it --imus--istis--ērunt* or *ēre.*

Plu-

Pluperf.

--averam
--ueram
--eram
--iveram } *as--at--amus--atis--ant.*

Future.

--abo
--ebo } *is, it ; imus, itis, unt.*

--am
--iam } *es, et ; emus, etis, ent.*

Imperative.

2d Per.	3d.			
1. * / *ato*	*et* / *ato*	*emus*	*ate* / *atote*	*ent* / *anto.*
2. *e* / *eto*	*eat* / *eto*	*eamus*	*ete* / *etote*	*eant* / *ento.*
3. *e* / *ito*	*at* / *ito*	*amus*	*ite* / *itote*	*ant* / *unto.*
4. *i* / *ito*	*iat* / *ito*	*iamus*	*ite* / *itote*	*iant* / *iunto.*

Potential. Prefent.

--em--es--et *--emus--etis--ent.*

--eam
--am
--iam } *as--at* *--amus--atis--ant.*

Imperf.

Imperf.

--arem
--erem
--erem
--irem
} *res--ret --remus--retis--rent.*

Perfect.

--averim
--uerim
--erim
--iverim
} *is--it --ĭmus--ĭtis--int.*

Pluperf.

--avissem
--uissem
--issem
--ivissem
} *es--et --emus--etis--ent.*

Future.

--avero
--uero
--ero
--ivero
} *is--it îmus--îtis--int.*

Infinitive.

Present. *--are.* *--ēre.*
Imperf. *--ĕre.* *--ire.*

Perf. *--avisse.* *--uisse.*
Plup. *--isse.* *--ivisse.*

Future.

Future. { *Amat-* / *Doct-* / *Lect-* / *Audit-* } *-urum esse.*

Gerunds. { *--andi* / *--endi* / *--endi* / *--iendi* } *do--dum.*

Supines. { 1st. / *--atum* / *--tum* / *--ctum* / *--itum* } latter. / *--u.*

Part. pres. { *--ans.* / *--ens.* / *--ens.* / *--iens.* }

Part. fut. { *--aturus* / *--turus* } *cturus.* / *iturus.*

PASSIVE.

Indic. Pres.

--or-- { *dris* / *are* } *atur* *--amur--amini--antur.*

--eor { *eris* } *etur* *--emur--emini--entur.*
--or { *ere* } *itur* *--imur--imini--untur.*

-ior-- { *iris* / *ire* } *itur* *--imur--imini--iuntur.*

Imperf.

--abar, *--ebar*, *--ebar*, *--iebar* } *--ris*, *--re* } *tur --mur--mini--antur.*

Perf.

Amatus, doctus, lectus, auditus sum or *fui, es* or *fuisti*, &c. *amati*, &c. Plu. *sumus*, or *fuimus*, &c.

Pluperf.

Amatus, &c. *eram--as--at*, &c.

Future.

--abor, *--ebor* } *beris--re --bimur--imini--buntur.*

--ar, *--iar* } *êris*, *êre* } *etur* ; *emur, emini, entur.*

Imperat. Pref.

1.	*are, etur, ator, ator,* } *emur*	*amini, entur* / *aminor, antor.*
2.	*ere, eatur, etor, etor,* } *eamur*	*emini, eantur* / *eminor, entor.*
3.	*ere, atur, itor, itor,* } *amur*	*imini, antur* / *iminor, untor.*
4.	*ire, iatur, itor, itor,* } *iamur*	*imini, iantur* / *iminor, iuntor.*

Poten-

Potential. Pref.

--er--eris, re ; etur --emur--emini--entur.
--ear--aris, re ; atur --amur--amini--antur.

So *legar, audiar.*

Imperf.

--arer,
--erer, reris } *retur --emur--emini--entur.*
--erer, rere }
--irer,

Perf.

Amatus, &c. *fim,* or *fuerim--is,* &c.

Pluperf.

Amatus, &c. *eſſem,* or *fuiſſem--es,* &c.

Future.

Amatus, &c. *ero,* or *fuero--is,* &c.

Infinitive.

Pref. { *--ari.* / *--eri.* } Imp. { *--i.* / *--iri.* }

Perf. { *Ama-* / *Doc-* / *Lec-* / *Audi-* } *--tum eſſe,* or *fuiſſe.*

Future. *Amatum,* &c. *iri* ; or *Aman--docen--legen--audien--dum eſſe.*

Part. perf. { *Ama-* / *Doc-* / *Lec-* / *Audi-* } *--tus.* Par. fut. in *dus.* { *Aman-* / *Docen-* / *Legen-* / *Audien-* } *-dus.*

PERFECTS and SUPINES, Simple and Compound, *&c.* And REMARKS on all.

I. PERFECTS.

First Conjugation. Simple Verbs.

As Present makes *avi*, *ui*, or *ui* and *avi* Perfect; or *vi*: As, *No*, *nas*, *navi*; *frico--ui*; *plico--ui--avi*; *juvo--vi*: *Do*, *dedi*; *sto*, *steti*.

Second Conjugation.

Es makes *ui*, *ui--psi*, *si*, *xi*, *di*: As, *Nigreo--es--ui*; *sorbeo*, *--ui--psi*; *mulceo*, *--si*; *luceo*, *--xi*; *sedeo*, *--di*.

Pen-, *Mor-*, *Spon-*, *Ton-* } *deo* — *pepen-*, *momor-*, *spopon-*, *toton-* } *di.*

L or *r*, before *geo*, *si*, or *xi*; as, *mulgeo--si--xi*. Some *vi*; as *fleo--vi*.

Mareo, *torqueo*, *hæreo*; *mansi*, *torsi*, *hæsi*. *Veo*, *vi*, and *xi*; as *niveo*, *vi--xi*. *Cieo*, *civi*; *vieo*, *vievi*.

Third Conjugation.

Bo Present has *bi*, *psi*, *ui*; as *bibo--bi*; *nubo--psi*; *cumbo*, *cubui*.

Co,

Co, ci, ſi, xi; as, *parco, parſi*, and *peperci*; *dico--xi. Do, di*; as, *mando--di*; *findo, fidi*, &c. *tundo, tutudi*; *cado, cecidi*; *cædo, cecidi*; and the like. Some *ſi*; as *cedo--ſſi*, &c.

Go, xi; as, *jungo--xi* : *r* before *go, ſi*; as, *ſpargo--ſi*. Some *gi*; as *tango, tetigi*, &c. *Pango*, in Three Senſes, has *pegi, pepigi, panxi. Ho, xi*; as, *veho--xi. Lo, ui, li, ſi*; as, *colo--ui*; *vello, li*, and *vulſi*; *pello, pepuli*, &c.

Mo, ui, mi, ſi, pſi; as, *vomo--ui*; *emo--mi*; *premo, preſſi*; *promo--pſi. No, vi, ni, pſi*; as, *lino, livi, levi, lini*; *temno--pſi. Gigno, pono, cano*; *genui, poſui, cecini. Po, pſi, pi, ui*; as, *ſcalpo--pſi*; *rumpo, rupi*; *crepo--pui.*

Quo, qui, xi; as, *linquo, liqui*; *coquo, coxi. Ro, vi, ui, ſi, ri*; as, *ſero, ſevi, ſerui*; *uro, uſſi*; *curro, cucurri. So, ſivi, ſi, ſui*; as, *laceſſo, ſivi*; *capeſſo, ſi*; *pinſo--ſui. Sco, vi, ſci, ci, xi*; as, *paſco, pavi*; *poſco, popoſci*; *diſco, didici*; *quiniſco, quexi.*

To, ti, ſi, vi, ui, xi; as, *ſiſto, ſtiti*; *mitto, miſi*; *peto, petivi*; *ſterto--ui*; *necto, nexui--xi. Vo, vi, xi, ui*; as, *volvo--vi*; *vivo, vixi. Xo, ui*; as, *texo--ui. Cio, ci, xi*; as, *facio, feci*; *ſpecio, ſpexi. Dio, di*; as, *fodio--di. Gio, gi*; as, *fugio--gi. Pio, pi, pivi, pui*; as, *capio, cepi*; *ſapio--pui--pivi. Rio, ri*; as, *pario, peperi. Tio, ſſi*; as, *quatio--ſſi. Uo, ui, vi, xi*; as, *ſtatuo--ui*; *pluo--vi--ui*; *fluo, fluxi*, &c.

More may be added to each Head.

Fourth Conjugation.

Is makes *ivi, ni, pſi, ſi, xi, ui*; as, *ſcio--is--ivi*; *venio--ni*; *cambio, campſi*; *raucio--ſi*; *ſancio--xi*; *ſalio, ſalui*, and ſometimes, as others, both *ui*, and *ivi.*

PERFECTS Compound.

Same as Simple: As, *edoceo--ui*: But the doubling of the Perfect Simple falls; as, *expendo--di*. Except in *præcurro*, *excurro*, *repungo*, and Compounds of *do*, *disco*, *sto*, *posco*, &c.

Compounds of *plico* make *ui* and *avi*, or *avi*; as, *applico--ui--avi*; *supplico--avi*: Of *oleo*, *olevi*; except *redoleo*, *suboleo--olui*: Of *pungo*, *--xi*; but *repungo*, *--pupugi--punxi*: of *do*, in the Third Conjugation, *didi*; as, *condo--ĕre--didi*; but *abscondo --di*: Of *Sto*, *stiti*; as, *consto--stiti*.

Changes of Letters in Compounds.

1. Compounds of *damno*, *lacto*, *sacro*, *fallo*, *arceo*, *fatiscor*, *tracto*, *partio*, *carpo*, *spargo*, *scando*, *pario*, *patro*, turn the first Vowel of the Present and Perfect of the Simple Verb to *e*; as, *conspergo*. *Comperio*, *reperio*, make *peri* Perfect; the rest of *pario*, *perui*; as, *aperio--ui*. *Compesco*, *dispesco*, *--pescui*: The rest of *pasco*, *pavi*; as, *epasco--vi*.

2. Compounds of *lædo*, *cado*, *statuo*, *salio*, *lateo*, *habeo*, *cædo*, *quæro*, *cano*, *pango*, *pegi*, *rapio*, *sapio*, *taceo*, *teneo*, *egeo*, *tango*, turn the first Vowel of the Simple Verb to *i*, in the Present and Perfect; as, *eripio*. Those of *cano* make *ui*; as, *concino--ui*. *Posthabeo* is like *habeo*; *complaceo*, *perplaceo*, like *placeo*. So *depango*, *oppango*, *circumpango*, *repango*, like *pango*. These of *maneo* have *minui*; *præmineo*, *eminĕo*, *promineo*, *immineo*: The rest like *maneo*.

Those

Thoſe of *ſcalpo, calco, ſalto*, turn *a* to *u*; as, *inculco*: Of *claudo, quatio, lavo*, caſt away *a*; as, *occludo, percutio, diluo*.

3. Compounds of *ago, emo, ſedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, ſpecio, premo*, turn the firſt Vowel of the Preſent Simple to *i*, not the Perfect; as, *refringo, refregi*: Except *perago, ſatago*. *Dego* has *degi*; *cogo, coegi*; *pergo, perrexi*; *ſurgo, ſurrexi*. Thoſe of *facio* are like the Simple, except a Prepoſition goes before; as, *olfacio, inficio*. Thoſe of *lego*, with *re, ſe, per, pra, ſub, trans*, are like the Simple; the reſt turn the firſt Vowel to *i*: Of theſe, *negligo, diligo, intelligo*, have *lexi* Perf. the reſt, *legi*.

II. Supines Simple.

Bi Perfect has *tum* the Supine; as, *bibi, bibitum*. *Ci, ctum*; as, *ici, ictum*. *Di, ſum*, or *ſſum*; as, *vidi, viſum*; *fodi, foſſum*.

The Supine has not the doubling of the Perfect; as, *totondi, tonſum*. *Dedi* has *datum*.

Gi, tum, or *ctum*; as, *fugi--gitum*; *egi, actum*. *Li, ſum*; as, *pepuli, pulſum*: *Tuli* has *latum*. *Mi, ni, pi, qui, tum*; as, *liqui, lictum*. *Ri, ſum*; as, *verri, verſum*: *Peperi* has *partum*.

Si, ſum, tum, or both; as, *viſi, viſum*; *fulſi, fultum*; *torſi, tortum, torſum*; or *ſſum*, as *miſi, miſſum*. *Pſi, ptum*, or *pſum*; as, *ſcripſi,--ptum*; *campſi,--pſum*. *Ti, tum*, or *ſum*; as, *ſleti, ſlatum*; *verti--ſum*. *Vi, tum*; as, *flavi--tum*: *Lavi* has *lautum, lotum, lavatum*: *Veneo, venum*, &c.

Ui, itum, utum, ctum, ſtum, tum, ptum, xtum, ſum, xum, ſſum, ſſum--itum, tum--itum: As, *domui--itum*; *rui*,

xui, ruitum ; *exui--utum* ; *ſecui--ctum* ; *miſcui--ſtum* ; *tenui--tum* ; *rapui--ptum* ; *texui--xtum* ; *meſſui--ſſum* ; *cenſui--ſum* ; *nexui--xum* ; *patui, paſſum* ; *carui, caſſum*, and *caritum* ; *alui, altum, alitum.*

Xi, ctum ; as, *vinxi--ctum.* Some caſt away *n*, as *pinxi, pictum. Xi, xum* alſo ; as, *fluxi--xum* ; *fixi--xum.*

SUPINES Compound,

Like the Simple ; tho' not entirely : As of *tunſum, tuſum* ; *ruitum, rutum* ; *ſaltum, ſultum* ; *ſatum, ſitum.*

Captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cantum, partum, ſparſum, carptum, fartum, turn *a* to *e* ; as, *inceptum. Edo* compounded, has *eſum* ; *comedo, --eſtum* and *--eſum.*

Of *noſco, cognoſco, agnoſco*, have *cognitum, agnitum* : The reſt *notum. Noſcitum* is out of uſe at preſent.

3. PERFECTS of Verbs in *Or* ; Double Perfects, Active and Paſſive : Of Neuter-Paſſives ; Perfects borrow'd ; and they that want Perfects.

1. PERFECTS of Verbs in *Or* are of the latter Supine, turning *u* to *us*, and adding *ſum* or *fui* ; as of *lect-u, lect-us ſum*, or *fui.*

Deponents and Commons have particular Perfects ; and ſometimes two in two Senſes: As, *ordior, orditus*, and *orſus* ; *morior, mortuus* ; *tuor, tueor, tuitus ſum* : Supines, *tutum* and *tuitum*, &c.

2. *Cæno*,

2. *Cæno, juro, careo, poto, titubo, prandeo, pateo, placeo, ſueſco, veneo, nubo, mereor,* have double Perfects, Active and Paſſive; as, *cæno, cænavi,* and *cænatus ſum.* So theſe Impersonals, *libet, licet, tædet, pudet, piget*; as, *piget, piguit, pigitum.*

3. Neuter Paſſives; *Gaudeo, gaviſus ſum*; *fio, factus ſum.* So *fido, audeo, ſoleo, mæreo*: But *maſtus* is thought a Noun by *Phocas.*

4. PERFECTS borrow'd; as Verbs in *ſco.* Inceptives; *tepeſco, tepui,* of *tepeo,* &c. So *veſcor, medeor, liquor, reminiſcor,* borrow the Perfect of *paſcor, medicor, liqueſio, recordor.* As, *Veſcor*; *paſtus ſum.*

5. Some want the Perfect; as, *Vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.* Inceptives; as, *pueraſco*; and Paſſives, whoſe Actives want the Supines, as *metuor*; for *metuo* has no Supines. So thoſe in *urio*, call'd Meditatives, or Deſideratives; as, *Iturio*: But *parturio, eſurio,* have *ivi* Perfect.

VERBS wanting the Supine; or ſeldom having it:

Compounds of *cado*; except *occido, occaſum*; *recido, recaſum*; and of *nuo*, as *renuo*: So *arceo.* But its Compounds have *ercitum.* So Compounds of *gruo*: So *lambo,* and many others; and Neuters of the Second Conjugation, making the Perfect *ui*: Except *oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, caleo*; which have the Supines.

REMARKS on all.

1. Sum.

Anciently, *Eſum*, *eſumus*, *eſunt*, *eſuntó*, Tull. from ἔσομαι, *Voſſ.* or εἰμὶ, ἴμ, ῥμ, *Sum*; as the like Changes are met with. *Jul. Scal.*

Fui, *futurus*, *fore*, of *fuo*. *Eſcit* once for *erit*; whence *eſcint* in the Twelve Tables, *Cic.* *Sim* is by *Syncope* for *Siem*.

2. Active.

Verbs Neuter and Subſtantive are the ſame; and there are really no more Verbs, than Active, Paſſive, Neuter; tho' Grammatically there are more.

Sanctius and *Scioppius* lay aſide all Moods, and diſtinguiſh the Tenſes thus: *Amo Præſens Primum*; *Amem Præſens Secundum*; *Amabam Imperfectum Primum*; &c.

It is own'd, the Moods are us'd one for the other; and ſo the Tenſes. But ſtill the receiv'd Method is readier than theirs. There is no Cauſe why the Potential, Optative and Subjunctive, ſhould be diſtinct Moods.

GERUNDS are indeed Verbal Subſtantives, taken from the Adjective, or Participle of the ſame Termination, and adding a Senſe of Neceſſity or Duty; whence *pugnandum eſt*, is *pugnare oportet*.

Some-

Sometimes they ſignify only the Action of their Verbs; as, *Cantando rumpitur anguis.*

SUPINES are Verbal Subſtantives of the Fourth Declenſion, and have all Caſes but the Vocative and Genitive.

Syncope happens in many Tenſes; as, *amaviſti, amâſti*, &c. Some of which kind are peculiar to the Poets; as, *extinxti, ſubmôſſes, cupît; produxe, abſtraxe, divîſſe.*

The Future Indicative is often us'd for the Imperative; as, *Curabis, non occides*: And the Indicative Mood is us'd for the Potential; as, *Si eſt*: *Movebat me, niſi oppoſuiſſes*: And the Potential for the Indicative; as, *Quem defenderim, non violare debeo*; for *defendi*, &c.

The Imperative Mood is rather a Variation of the Potential, and the Senſe of both much the ſame, as alſo many of the Perſons; in which there ſeems to be an *Ellipſis*: As, *amet*; i. e. *fac ut amet. Amanto*, &c. is ſeldom us'd, but in the Laws.

The Tenſes of the Potential have all a future Signification; and the Potential is us'd for the Imperative: As, *Nec illi Terra gravis fueris*, Mart. The Imperf. Potential hath ſometimes the Senſe of the Preſent. The Perfect Potential is often us'd for the Future; as, *Aufugerim potiùs quàm reddam.* Ter.

The Senſe of the Future Potential is both of the Paſt and Future too, and is call'd *Futurum exactum*, when the Thing is future, and yet ſuppos'd already done; ſo that theſe differ: *Cum Romam perreptabo, & perreptavero.*

The Future Potential ended alſo in *im*; as, *edim, duim, auſim, faxim.*

Sanctius thinks the Infinitive is indefinite in Tenſe, as well as Number and Perſon: So that he ſolves by that many Places without an *Enallage*, which ſome think an unneceſſary Figure; as, *Cras argentum dare dixit.* Ter. *Dare* is not for *daturum*, but is in it ſelf of all Tenſes. There are many Examples of the like; yet ſtill our ordinary Uſe may hold good of *amare* Preſent, and *amaviſſe* Perfect.

When a Thing is, and is ſuppos'd future, it is call'd *Futurum infectum.*

For the Future Infinitive may be us'd *fore*, or *futurum*, with *ut*; eſpecially after *ſpero*, *puto*, *dico*, and the like: As, *Spero fore, ut contingat: Exiſtimabant futurum fuiſſe, ut caperetur*; for *capiendum fore.* Cæſ.

3. Paſſive.

The Imperative ending in *minor* is now out of Uſe. Paſſives have an Imperative Mood, becauſe the Diſpoſition and Motive of a Paſſion is often in our Power, tho' the Paſſion it ſelf may not be ſo: as *ametur*; i. e. *ità vivat ut ametur*; *docetor à magiſtro*; i. e. *verba magiſtri imbibe.* Some Moods in both Voices have no Tenſes of their own, but borrow them; as, *amaturum eſſe*; *amatus ſum*, or *ſim*, *&c.* Verbs that want the Supines have no Perf. Paſſive. Thoſe that have divers Supines, have ſeveral Perfects Paſſive; as, *lautum, lotum, lavatum*; *lautus, lotus, lavatus ſum.* In the Fut. Infin. the Participle is often of no certain Gender or Number, with *iri*; as, *Græciam madefactum iri*; *datum iri Gladiatores.* Yet *amatum ire* is the Preſent Tenſe; and can only be us'd in the Infin. when it may be us'd in the Indicative; as *ire perditum*, be-

cauſe

cauſe *eo perditum*; but not *intellectum*, becauſe we cannot ſay *eo intellectum.*

Additional Obſervations.

The Future Subjunctive or Potential is us'd for the Imperative, as *hunc noverit*, for *noſcat.* Many Verbs in *eo* are of the firſt Conjugation, as *beo*, &c. Many Compounds unmention'd above, keep or loſe the Vowel of the Simple, as *ablacto, pertracto, anhelo* of *halo, amando, occento, dejero*, &c. Verbs of *ſto* form Participles in *rus* of *atum*, Sup. as, *præſtaturum.* Cic. *Conſtatura.* Luc. *Extatura.* Plin. *Obſtaturos.* Quint. *Futus* is in *Tacitus*; and often ſhould be there, ſays *Gronovius*, if not thrown out by an unskiful Emendation. *Lavatum*, Sup. of *lavo--as* : of *lavo--is, lavitum, lautum, lotum. Potum*, by Syncope, for *potatum. Sonavi* was anciently us'd; whence *ſonaturum*, Hor. &c. So *cubavi*, Plin. Fab. *cubatus*, &c. *Domavi*, Flor. *domator*, Tib. *Tonavi, intonata*, Hor. *Vetavit*, Perſ. whence *vetatio. Micaverit*, Solin. *Emicaturus*, Sen. *Fricatum*; whence *refricaturus*, Cic. *Secavi*; *ſecaturus*, Colum. &c. *Neco* is hardly found uncompounded. *Enn. in Priſc. Hominem necuit* : (*nocuit. Voſſ.*) *Liceo* is paſſive in Senſe; *liceor*, Active. *Caſſus* is a Noun, as *laſſus, feſſus* : There is no *caſſurus.* We have *valiturus*, Ovid; *jacituru*s, Stat. *præbitus*, Liv. &c.

Sorpſi, ſorptum, are of *ſorbo-is. Abſorpſit* is in *Lucan*, but condemn'd by the beſt Graminarians. *Mixtum* was ſaid for *miſtum*, as *Ulyxes* for *Ulyſſes*; but rather in the old Books, *miſtum.* Priſc. *Polluctum-i*, of *polluceo.* Plin. *Ardeo* is taken both actively and paſſively.

The

The Doubling of *momordi*, &c. is like the *Greek* Augment; whence anciently *memordi*, *ſpeſpondi*, *pepugi*; as now *fefelli*, &c. *tetuli* from *tollo*, Plaut. *Spondeo*, *ſpopondi*, for the Sound; not *ſpoſpondi*; *deſpopondiſſe*, &c. *Præmomordi*, Plaut. *detotonderat*. Var. *Reſpondi* keeps *ſ*. *Nideo* is obſolete.

Luctum the Supine is not found; *Priſc.* tho' we have *luctus*. *Tergeo-es*; *tergo-is*. *Fulgeo* has no Supine; but *Fulmen* is from the Supine ſuppos'd. *Algeo*, *alſum*, (perhaps) whence *alſius*, Cic. *alſioſius*, Pliny. *Deleo*, of *leo*, Hor. *Oleo*, to ſmell, of ὄζω; to grow, of *alo*, for which *olo*, (whence *Proles*, *Soboles*); to deſtroy, of ὄλυμι, whence *aboleo*. Perf. Comp. 1. *ui*; 2. *olevi*; as, *oboluiſti*, Plaut. *adolevcrit*, Virg. Hence *adolitum*, by *Sync.* *adultum*, and *adoleſcens*. *Oletum* anciently, whence *obſoletus*, &c.

Pleo is us'd only in the Compounds. Thoſe of *olco* rather make *ui*, *itum*; tho' ſometimes *evi*, *etum*. *Solui*, of *ſoleo*, Salluſt. *Chariſius* ſays, this Verb wants the Future; becauſe we cannot be accuſtom'd or wonted to future Things. *Emireo*, &c. from the old *mineo*, Lucret. which is from *mina*. *Miſertus*, by *Sync.* of *miſeritus*. *Cenſus ſum*, Ov. *Recenſitus*, of the old *recenſire*.

Diffiteor wants the Perfect. *Paſſum* is of *pando*, rather than *pateo*. *Fotum* for *fovitum*, *fautum* for *faxitum*, *cautum* for *cavitum*; whence *cavitio*, Feſt, *catus*, Hor. Cic. *catè*, Plaut. of *cavi*.

Many Words, not mention'd here, want the Supines, both Simple and Compound; and deviate in other Reſpects from the Rules: But the ordinary Uſes of Words are agreeable to them, and thoſe that are moſt receiv'd and approv'd. I give here a Specimen only of what may be view'd more largely in the Grammarians.

Fur-

Further; *Ferveo, ferbui; fervi*, of *ferveo--is*, Lucil. But *Quint.* does not approve it. *Civi*, of *cio*: *Glubo--bi--bitum*; *glupſi, gluptum*, Voſſ. *Glupta Mænas*, Plaut. *Tutus, tutari*, of *tuor*: *Cumbo* anciently for *cubo*; as now, *jungo* for *jugo*. *Vinco*, from *vico*; *vicapota, pervicax*. *Parco, parcui*, Næv. *parcitum*, Plin. *parcitas*, Sen. *parſum, parſurus*, Liv. *Sueſco, quieſco*, of *ſueo, quieo*. *Conſueo*, Priſc. *Cretus*; *excretos*, Virg. for *creatus*; or of *creſco*. *Diſco*, anciently *diſcitum*; *diſciturus*, Appul. *Novi* Perf. has the Senſe of the Preſent.

G in *cognoſco*, &c. is of *gnoſco*, γνώσκω, Var. *Poſco, poſcitum*, Priſc. and others. *Expoſcitum caput*, Sen. *Fatiſco*, of *fatim hiſco*, (whence *fatigo*); ſo has no Perfect. *Conquiniſcere*, from *conquinire*, for *cunire*, Feſt. whence *inquinare*. *Cominiſcor, reminiſcor*, of *miniſcor*, or *meniſcor, mentus*; *mentio*: *Meniſcor*, (as *memini, moneo*, for *meneo*) of μόθος: Hence *Mens*; as of γόνος, *gens*; μόρος, *mors*. *Expergitus*, Lucil. Appul. *Expergitus ſponte, experrectus ab alio*, Diom.

Iratus, like *fretus*, &c. ſeems a Noun. *Naſciturus*, Por. Lat. *Defetiſcor*, of *fatiſco*, has no Perfect. *Cludo*, for *claudo*, us'd by ſome: *Sido, ſidi*, Col. But the Compounds of it have the Perfect and Supine of *ſedeo*. *Cando*, like many others, us'd only in Compoſition: So *fendo*, &c. *Pando, paſſum*, and *panſum*, Plin. *Tendo*, anciently *tendi*, Perf. *attendo, attenſum*, and *--tum*. So the reſt.

The Perfect and Supine of *vado* is hardly found out of Compoſition. *Vaſit*, Tert. and *Mart. Ed. Al.* But others read *raſit*. *Illæſus* is a Noun. There is no *illædo*. *Comeſtum*, Salluſt.

Frendo, frendi, freſſum; whence *faba freſſa*. *Recaſurum*, Cic. *Pependi*, &c. have often no Reduplication; *pendiſſent*, Liv. *tendiſti*, Prop. *tenderant*, Sen. Anciently *obs* for *ob*, as *abs* for *ab*; whence

whence *obſcœnus*, *obſcurus*, of *cœnum*, *cura*. *Tentum*, Supine, more us'd; except in *oſtenſum*. *Oſtentum* more us'd by the Ancients. *Contentus*, &c. *Tundo*, of the old *tudo*; *tudito*, Enn. Lucr. *tudes*, *tutudi*, *tundi*, Char. Priſc. *tunſi*, Diom.

Figo, *fixum*, and *fictum*. *Abſcondidi*, Priſc. *Confido*, *confiſus ſum*, and *confidi*, Liv. *Vergo*, *verſi*, *verſum*, R. Steph. *verxi*, Diom. *Conflictus*, Scaur. Giffan. in Ind. ex Cic. & Var. *Infictu*, Scip. Gent. ex Calliſtr. *flictus*, Virg.

Meio, *minxi*; *mixi*, *meij*, Diom. *ſategi*, *ſatum*. *Ambigo*, of *am* and *ago*; *am terminum*, Cato. *Fregi*, of *frago*, ῥάγω, Dor. for ῥηγνύω. *Neglexi*, &c. of λέξω, or λέλεσμαι. *Intellegi*, Ulp. *Neglegi*, Priſc. & Diom. *Pago*, the old word, *pepigi*.

Unquo } *unqui*.
Ungo }

Ringor wants the Perfect: *Cello*, *cellui*, anciently. *Recello* has no Perfect nor Supine; others, *--cellui*, or *--culi*. *Tango*, of *tago*; *tagax*. *Ango*, *anctum*, Priſ. *anxum*, Diom. *ancti*, Vet. Gloſ. *Cultum*, by *Syncope*, for *colitum*. *Volo*, of old, *volitum*; *volitus*: *voltus*, *vultus*. *Excelſus*, *præcelſus*, are not Participles. *Excelleas*, Cic. whence *excellui*, Priſc. *Suſtuli*, of *ſuſtollo*: *Attollo* wants the Perfect and Supine. *Tolliſſe*, Ulp. *Tuli*, or *tetuli*, of *tolo* for *tolero*: Of *tollo*, it would be *tetulli*. *Comſi*, *comtum*, Ter. Scaur. Victorin. *Compſi*, *comptum*, Priſc. from old Books and Inſcriptions; but wrong.

Conſterno--as or *--is*, *ſino*, *ſini*, *ſivi*: *lino*, *livi*, *linij*, of *linio*: *lini*, *levi*, of *leo*. *Cerno*, to ſee, has ſcarce a Perfect or Supine; elſe it has. *Temſi*, *temtum*; *temtor*, Sen. *Clepo*, *clepſi*, *clepi*: *genui*, of *geno*, Cat. Var. Cenſor. &c. *Pono*, *poſivi*, Plaut. *depoſivi*, Catull. *Occano*, Tac. So *recano*.

Cano,

Cano, cani ; *occanerunt*, Sall. in Prisc. So *consisti* formerly, for *constiti* ; *premi* for *pressi* ; *atterui* for *attrivi*. *Tero, terui*, Plaut. *atteruisse*, Tib. *atteritis*, Tac. *Vatican* Copy, savs *Lipsius*. *Sero serui, serui*. Prisc. ex Enn. *Sero* of ἔιρω, *ordino* ; *serui--tum* : of ἄειρω, *--vi* ; *atum*. *Verro, verritum* ; *converritor*, Apul. *Decurro, decucurri*, and *decurri*. So the rest.

Suffero wants the Perf. and Sup. *Lacesso--sivi--sii--si*. *Incesso* has no Supine. *Pinso, pinsitum* ; by *Syncope, pistum, pinsum* : *Depso, depsui, depsi* : *Plecto*, and the like, *--ui* and *--xi*. *Curro, curri*, Tert. *Furo*, Prisc. ex Var. *Accerso*, a Mistake, for *arcesso* ; from *ar* for *ad* and *arcio*. *Arcessitum*, &c. has the Penult. long ; because once of the Fourth Conjugation : *arcessiri*, Sal. Liv. *lacessiri*, Colum. *Facessi, capessi*, by *Syncope*, for *facessivi*, &c. So the like.

Viso has no Supine : *visum* is of *video*. *Pectitus*, Col. *pectivi*, Prisc. ex Asp. *plexui* is most us'd. *Status dies*, &c. *Stator* of *sisto, resisto, restiti*, &c. *Calvor*, the old word, has no Perf. *Nexo*, a Verb frequentative, of *necto*. *Officio* has no Supine. *Elicio, elicui--itum* ; the rest, *--lexi*. *Sapio*, &c.*--pivi --pui*. *Extiturus*, Ulp. *Reverti*, Tull. &c. But later Writers, *reversus sum* : This worse. *Calvo, calvor* ; *calvitur*, Plaut. *calvi*, Sall. Prisc. Sup. perhaps *calutum* : Hence *Calumnia*. *Capio*, and the like, regularly *capiis* ; and *capie*, for *cape*.

Some of *facio* cast away the Vowel before *o* ; as *magnifico*, &c. *Allicui, pellicui, illicui*, in the Ancients ; now *--lexi*. *Cupiret*, Lucr. *Sapio*, as *resipio*, of the Fourth Conjugation, as well as the Third, *resipire* ; *resipivisse, resipisse*, Ter. *sapisti*, Mart. *Pario, partum*, for *paritum* ; whence *parientus*, Cic. Its Compounds are of the Fourth Conjugation. *Abluo*, &c. of the old *luo* ; *metuo, me-*

tutum, Lucr. *Nuo* not us'd now. *Perfruor*, *perfruitus ſum*. *Quaſſum*, Serv. whence *quaſſo*. *Fluo*, *fluctum*, anciently; whence *fluctus*. *Pluverat*, Plaut. *Pluvit*, in *Liv.* in *Priſcian*'s Time: Now *pluit*, Liv. *Ruo*, *rutum*; *ruta caſa*; *ruiturus*, Lucan. *Luo*, *luvi*; whence *diluvium*, &c. So *fluo*, *fluvi*; whence *fluvius*: as *pluvia* of *pluvi*. *Luo*, *luitum*, Sup. *luiturus*, Claud. (*to waſh.*) *Moriturus*, as of *moritum*, Sup. *Ortus* for *oritus*, by *Sync*. *Oriturus*, Hor. *Orior*, *potior*, &c. are of the 3d and 4th Conjugation. *Sancio*, *ſancivi*, *ſancii*, *ſanxi*; *ſancitum*, *ſanctum*: *Farcio*, *farcitum*, *fartum*: Whence *farcimen*, and *farcitus*, Cic. *Fartum* is read by *Sync*. *Salio*, *ſalui*, *ſalivi--ii*: So the Compounds. *Amicio--icui--ixi*. *Veneo*, *venii*, has no Sup. *Nupturio--ivi*. *Parturio*, *eſurio*, *nupturio*, have no Supine. *Comperior* has no Perf. *Irrauciverit*, Tull. *Irrauſerit*, Priſc. *Irrauſit*, Lucil. *Sepivi*, Liv. *Saliêre*, in ſome Copies of *Virg*. *Diom*. *Priſc*. *Ferio*, *ferii*, Char. *Haurii*, Var. *Hauſum*, *hauſurus*, Virg. *Amicio*, *amicivi* ſometimes. *Vemm eo*; hence *veneo*, *ad venum*; as *mercatum ire*, for *ad mercatum*, Plaut. Therefore *veneo* has no Supine; for Supines are of Verbs, not Verbs of Supines. *Opperitus* of *opperior*, Plaut. *Metior*, *menſus*, or *metitus ſum*: Hence *demetitus*, *Cic*. but *demetatus* in the beſt Copies.

This Taſte of the various Formation of Words was neceſſary, to let the younger Reader into the Old *Latin*, the different Language of Authors, the reading old MSS. Editions; Inſcriptions, Coins, &c. the Analogy of Words, the Adjuſtment and Reconcilement of Readings; and give him ſome Inſight in the Art of Criticiſm. Before we cloſe this Chapter, we muſt take further Notice of the Conjugations, and the Nature of Verbs, Gerunds, &c.

Notes

Notes on the CONJUGATIONS.

1. Some Verbs, in different Senſes, are of the firſt or third Conjugation; as, *aggero, appello, colligo, fundo, obſero, offero, mando, nicto,* &c. *as--is.* Some differ in Quantity, as *dico--as*; *dico--is*: Add, *colo, pedo,* &c. Some keep the Senſe, and vary the Conjug. as *cieo--es, cio--cis*; *caveo--es, cavo--is.* So *lavo--as--is: Fodio--ĕre--īre: Morior--ĕris--īris,* antique, *&c.* So the Compounds, as *inmeor, inĭtur,* &c. *Orior, potior,* in the Infin. are always *--īri*: *Orior,* in the Indic. is now always of the 3d Conj. *Potior* is found in the Poets, in both 3d and 4th Conj. But *potĭtur* is more in uſe among them.

2. Different Verbs have the ſame Perfect. as *conſiſto, conſto, conſtiti*; ſo the like. *Fulgeo, fulcio, fulſi: aceo, acuo, acui,* &c. and the ſame Supine; as *Pando, patior, paſſum*; *vinco, vivo, victum: Creſco, cerno, cretum*; and many others.

A Word is better or worſe, as it is more or leſs us'd by the beſt Writers in or near the *Auguſtan* Age.

Of the Nature of VERBS, *&c.*

Any Word is a Verb (*Verbum*) but thoſe above are ſtrictly ſo call'd. In the Moods and Tenſes, the Ending chiefly is to be minded, as alſo in the Declenſions of Nouns; and this holds in all Tongues. If a Verb in *o* will not take *r*, it is Neuter; if it will, Active: If a Verb in *or* may caſt away *r*, it is Paſſive; if not, Deponent or Common; if the Senſe of it be both Active and

Paſſive, as *dominor* to rule, to be rul'd. Commons are almoſt obſolete. Some Neuters have Paſſives in the 3d Perſon ſingular, as *vivo vitam, vita vivitur:* And in other Perſons they may have a Paſſive Voice, as *Tu, vinum, biberis.* Hence *arata*, Ov. *Potæ, potatæ*, Plin. *Cænanda olla*, Perſ. There are hardly any proper Neuters; or few, that do not imply an Active Senſe, by a Word underſtood; as *Sudo (Sudorem.)*

Hence *ſudo ſanguinem*; and *ego ſanguis ſudor* is proper: *Sudatus*, Claud. So *flo (flatum) ſpiro (ſpiritum) ſto (ſtationem) ſedeo (ſeſſionem) eo (itionem) curro (curſum.)* as *gaudeo gaudium*; which is an *Hebraiſm.* See *χαίρειν χαρὰν*, in the New Teſtament. Theſe Neuters are call'd Abſolutes.

Some Verbs Active are taken paſſively or abſolutely, as *auxerat potentia*, Tac. *Ingeminant Curæ*, *Virg.* and many others. But this ſeems to be by an Elliptis of the Accuſative *ſe*, or the like, as *auxerat ſe potentia.* The ſame is in ſome *Greek* Verbs.

Some Verbs Neuter are taken actively, as *abſtinere maledictis*, Cic. *Durare in ædibus*, Plaut. and many more. So Compounds, *invergunt vina*, *Virg.* Hence, *vergimur in ſenium*, Paſſive. *Stat.* So *vertat bene res*, Plaut. *&c* Here alſo ſeems to be an Elliptis, or Defect of ſome Word, that muſt be underſtood.

Some Paſſives are taken actively, as *affectatus eſt regnum*, Parr. *Copulantur dextras*, *Priſc.* and *Non.* with many others. See *Voſ.* and *Non.*

Some Deponents are taken paſſively, as *adulationi erant ab amicis*, Coſ. with many more. Theſe indeed are properly Commons; many of which were us'd paſſively by *Tully*, *Varro*, *Celius*, &c. *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Suetonius*, &c. but call'd Deponents, becauſe they laid aſide either almoſt, or entirely the

Paſſive

Paſſive Signification, in after uſe. So that in Grammar Commons are comprehended under Depoents.

Many Verbs Depoent ended anciently in *o*, or in *or*.

Note here, The Claſſicks are diſtinguiſh'd from thoſe we now call Ancients; for the latter are they that follow a way of ſpeaking, that is not now commonly receiv'd: The former are the preſent Standard of Speaking and Writing.

Aſſentio, aſſentior; *adulo--or*; *ampleƈto--or*; *amplexo--or*; *miſero--or*; *reminiſco--or*, S. Aug. *Populo--or*; *Formicæ farris acervum cum populant*, *Virg.* and many others.

The Imperative has a double Preſent, *veni, veto*, and borrows a Perfect of the Subjunctive, as *feceris* for *fac*. *Priſcian* thinks theſe Paſſives, *Dictum ſit, præceptum ſit*, and the like, are the Perfect Imperative Paſſive. This Mood is call'd Permiſſive, Suppoſitive, Hortative, from the Senſe in which it is often us'd. *Linacer* thinks the Popential, Optative, and Subjunctive Moods have five diſtinct Tenſes in the ſame Words. The Preſent Potential has (as above) often a Future Senſe, as *utinam aliquando tecum loquar*.

Theſe Three Moods agree therefore in Voice, but differ in Senſe and Signs. *Amatus ſum*, means a Time juſt paſt; *amatus fui*, one paſt longer. The Future Tenſe is call'd by ſome the Promiſſive Mood, from one Senſe of it, that of promiſing. We have mention'd Compounds, whoſe Simples are out of uſe, as *conſpicio, adipiſcor, inſtigo, congruo*, &c. Some are from the *Greeks*, as *percello* of πέλλω. Some Verbs mean to begin, and are call'd by *Valla*, Meditatives and Augmentatives; by others, Inceptives or Inchoatives, as *caleſco*. Moſt of theſe are often us'd for Primitives, as

con-

conticeſcit. Frequentatives end in *to, ſo, xo, tor,* as *viſito, ſcitor,* &c. Some are call'd Apparatives, as *fodico,* and the like. Deſideratives, or Verbs of Deſire aud Want, often end in *urio,* as *lecturio.* Diminutives in *lo, ſſo*; as *ſorbillo, pitiſſo.* Imitatives in *ſſo,* as *Patriſſo, Platoniſſo.* The *Latins* do not like this Form ſo well; therefore for *Græciſſo,* they ſay *Græcor.* Hence *cornicor, vulpinor, bacchor.*

The Subjunctive may be reſolv'd by other Moods, as *lætor quod venerim, me veniſſe: dignus ut legatur, legi.*

Verbs are compounded with Nouns, as *belligero*; Verbs, as *calefacio*; Adverbs, as *benefacio*; Prepoſitions, as *advenio.* They change often the Kind or Conjugation of the Simple, or both; as *reddere, incumbere, execror, aſpernor. Apiſcor* has *aptus,* Tac. *Experior,* &c. of *πειράω,* not *pario. Impedio,* &c. of *impes,* &c. Perhaps *congruo, ingruo,* are corrupted of *conruo, irruo. Obliviſcor,* of *liviſcor,* or of *oblino, oblivi: oblivio,* &c. Inceptives are of the 2d Preſent, as *labas, labaſco*; but *putiſco,* of *puteo: fruiſcor,* of *fruis*; *miſereſcit,* of *miſeres*; *biſco* for *biaſco,* of *bias:* Some of Nouns perhaps, as *ſylveſco* of *ſylva,* or *ſylveo,* and many others. All Inceptives are of the 3d Conj. as *labaſcere.* Verbs Frequentative are of the Supine, as *jactum --u, jacto, jactito*: With a Change ſometime, as *clamatu, clamito*; unleſs the old Word was *clamo, is--itum.* Some of the 2d Perſon Indic. Preſ. as *agis, agito.* Frequentatives are of the firſt Conj. except *viſo.* Deſideratives are of the Supine, adding *rio,* as *eſu, eſurio.* They are of the 4th Conjugation. Some are of Nouns, as *ſyllaturio*: Some in *rio* are not Deſideratives; and ſome that are ſo, are not in *rio*; as *ſcaturio, ligurio, capto.* Some in *lo* ſeem to put off the diminutive Senſe, as *rapſcillo.*

GERUNDS

Signify ſometimes paſſively; as, *ad diſcendum facile*; that is, *ut diſcatur*. *Sanctius*, *Scioppius*, *Voſſius*, make them Verbal Adjectives, keeping the Conſtruction of the Verb.

Nom. *Dicendum, eſt.*
Gen. *Dicendi, causâ.*
Dat. *Dicendo, apta.*
Acc. *Ad dicendum.*
Abl. *Dicendo, conſequi.*

Theſe, as Adjectives, agree with the Infinitive underſtood: Thus, *pugnandum eſt pugnare*; i. e. *pugnanda eſt pugna*: *pugnandum eſt pugnam*: i. e. *pugnare pugnam*: Like *pugnatio pugnam*; or, *factio hanc rem*: Or thus, *tempus videndi Lunæ*; *tempus videndi videre Lunæ*; or, *viſionis Lunæ*. But ſome think this abſurd; and that the Gerund is indeed a Subſtantive, which is more reaſonable: For Neuter Adjectives are often Subſtantives in this and other Tongues. So that *pugnandum eſt*, is only *pugnare oportet*, or *pugna eſt*, with a Signification of Neceſſity added to it. *Redeundum eſt domum*, like *reditio domum*, Cæſ. *Tempus videndi lunæ*, *viſionis lunæ*: Like *querela hominum frontis tuæ*, Cic. and *orbitate reipublicæ virorum*, id. We ſay, ſpeaking of a Woman, *videndi tui*, not *videndæ*: for Pronouns Subſtantive do not admit an Adjective. Thus, *ejus videndi cupidus*, Ter. *Spem placandi tui*, Ov. So that *amandi ſunt boni*, is better than *amandum eſt bonos*: Becauſe Verbal Nouns in the purer Times had not ſo much the Conſtruction of their Verbs.

Theſe

Theſe Gerunds therefore are Active or Paſſive, as the Infin. or Noun is, by which they are explain'd: as *talia fando*, *in fari talia*, actively: *ad agendum*, *ut actio habeatur*, paſſively. Hence *tempus habendo*, Lucr. i. e. *dum habetur*: *Ad imperandum Tiſidium*; *ad imperari*, or *ut imperaretur*: *Urit videndo*; *in videre*, or *viſu*, *dum videtur*; and the like.

See *Serv. Manuc. Alciat. Ald.*

So that the Uſe of the Gerunds formerly was different from the preſent Uſe and common Opinion of them.

SUPINES

Are alſo Verbals, thus:

Nom. *Amatum eſt.*
Dat. *Viſui*, for *viſui*, (*mirabile.*
Acc. *Spectatum*, *eo.*
Abl. *Dictu*, (*opus.*

They never change their Gender; as, *Vitam ire perditum*; Liv.

Supines in *um* ſometimes ſignify paſſively; as, *quæ uſurpatum iſſet*; Gell. for *uſurpata fuiſſet.* ——In *u*, ſometimes actively; as, *Uvæ celeres proventu*; Plin. *Ire*, with the Supine, is indifferent to all Times; as, *Gaudes*, *gaudebis*, *gauſa fuit*; *cenatum ire.* *Iri* is moſtly the Future; as, *Deductum iri domum*; Ter. *Noſcitum iri* is ſaid, but not *ire*; and the like.

The Paſſive here is more us'd than the Active. Theſe are like Supines alſo; *Curatio hanc rem*, Plaut. *Hanc aditio*, *id. Traditio alteri*, Cic.

Supines

Supines have a Prepoſition underſtood ; as, *Immolatum, ad immolatum.*

Some Expreſſions appear againſt this Doctrine of the Supines ; as, *Contumelia factum itur* ; Cato. *Damnatum ire videbatur* ; Quint. *Præda videbatur perditum iri* ; Plaut.

Scioppius thinks theſe Places, *&c.* corrupt ; but all is well, if you put in a Prepoſition : *i. e. Factum itur, ad factionem ſe vel ſui.* So *miſſum facias cohortes* ; i. e. *miſſionem.* So *auditu, in auditu : Cubitu, à cubitu.*

The Gerund, with a Prepoſition, is ſometimes put for the Supine in *u* ; as, *ad coquendum, cocta, facilis* ; Cic. Or an Accuſative ; as, *levioria tolli*, i. e. *ſublatu.*

Valla thinks the Supine cannot be explain'd by a Verbal ; but wrong. *Legi dignus* ; Fab. *Lectione dignus*, Gell. for *lectu.* So the Gerund in *do* (againſt *Valla*) is us'd for the Supine, or the Verbal in *io* : As, *traducti à diſputando* ; *à diſputatione* ; Cic. For ſince Gerunds, Supines, and ſometimes the Infinitive Mood, are Verbal Nouns ; each may be us'd for the other.

PARTICIPLES,

Are declin'd like Adjectives. Preſent is in *ans, ens,* (*Engliſh* in *ing*) ; as, *amans, legens. Iens*, of *eo*, is rare ; *euntis*, &c. frequent. So the Compounds : Except *ambiens, --ientis* ; and Gerunds, *endi--do*, &c. Except of *ambio* ; *iendi*, &c. Perfect in *tus, ſus, xus* ; *doctus, viſus, nexus* : *Engliſh* in *d, t, n* ; *loved, taught, ſlain* : Future in *rus*, Active in Senſe, or Neuter ; as, *lecturus, curſurus* :

rus : or *dus* Paſſive, as *legendus*. Except *legendis veteribus*, &c. where it is Active.

Participles have the Senſe of the Verbs they come from ; as, *dolens*, *dolitūrus* ; *docens*, *doctūrus*. Some are in *dus* of Neuters ; as, *dubitandus*, *vigilandus*, *carendus*, *dolendus* : So *aratur terra* ; *arandа terra* : Or *--tus*, as *titubatus*.

Commons have a Participle in *dus*, which were anciently ſo ; as, *loquendus*.

Deponents have Participles Perfect, which in Senſe are Active or Paſſive ; as, *oblitus meorum* ; *oblitus mihi*.

Some Impersonals have Participles : *Pœnitens*, *decens*, *libens*, *pertæſus*, *pigendus*, *pœnitendus*, *pudendus*. Theſe are not, by Analogy at leaſt, the Preſent.

Pari-
Naſci- } *turus*.
Sona-

Argui-
lui- } *turus*.
crui-

Noſci-
Mori- } *turus*.
Ori-

Oſurus, *futurus*.

But even theſe were certainly analogous ; as, *fuo*, *fui*, *fuitum*, or *futum*, *futurus*, would be the Analogy of that Participle.

Some like Participles are of Nouns ; as, *tunicatus*, *togatus*, *perſonatus*, *larvatus*, &c.

Participles are often only participial Nouns ; as, *fugitans litium* ; or Subſtantives, (as *fugitans* there rather is, and the like) as *oriens*, *conſonans*, *conſequens*, *appetens*. *Animans* is found Feminine or Neuter.

Some

Some in *us*, of Deponents, are taken paſſively; as, *palmas adeptas*; Ov. and a great Number of others. *Ultus* is Active, *imultus* Paſſive: So *auſus*, *inauſus*, and other Compounds.

We read of Impersonals alſo: *Pudens*, Hor. Ter. *Licitums*, *puditums*: *pœnitum*, rather *pœnitituum*; Cic. Sall. in Fab. So *miſertum*, *libitum*, *licitum*: And of Paſſives, *pugnatum*, *curſum*; and of Deponents, *veritum eſt*; Cic. In *dus*; as, *pigendum*, Cic. So *dormiendus*, *regnandus*, *jurandus*, *vigilandus*, of *dormitur*, &c.

Which ſhews, that Grammar is govern'd by the Senſe of Things; which does not ſuffer *dormior*, and the like; ſo there is no ſuch word: but does ſuffer *dormiendus*, and therefore it is us'd. Thus *ceſſor*, *error*, *conſpiror*, are not us'd; but from *ceſſatur*, &c. is *ceſſatum eſt*, &c.

Thus *obſoletus*, of *obſoleſcitur*, which is not us'd; and *occaſus*, of *occido*; tho' there is no *occiditur*.

Therefore many Participles in *us* are us'd, whoſe Verbs are either unus'd, or rare: As, *In anteceſſum dabo*, Sen. *Circuitis caſtris*, Cic. and a Multitude of others.

GERUNDIALS are Adjectives us'd like or for Gerunds; as, *Generandi gloria mellis.*

PARTICIPIALS are Words us'd like, or for Participles; as, *Exoſus ſævitiam.*

Some are Verbals, not Participles, tho' like them; as, *Senatus.*

Formation of Participles.

Ama--bam--us; *amatu*, *amaturus*; *amatu*, *amatus*; *amat--tis--dus.*

Of *amo*, Active, come *amans*, *amaturus*; of *curro*, Neuter, *currens*, *curſurus*; of *auxilior*, Deponent, *--ans--atus--aturus*: And one in *dus*, if the Verb may have an Acculative; as, *loquor--endus*. Of *largior*, Common, *--iens--iturus--itus--iendus*. Thoſe in *ns* are like *felix*; in *us*, like *bonus*. *Gaudeo* has *gaudens*, *gaviſus*, *gaviſurus*; *audeo*, *audens*, *auſus*, *auſurus*: *Audenda res*, Liv. *Cœnanda*, Perſ. *Furo--ans--aturus--atus--andus*. So *placeo*.

Mind the Participles Paſſive, that have an Active Senſe; as, *Cautus*, *tacitus*, *argutus*, *diſertus*, *falſus*, *ſuetus*, &c.

Angor is ſaid to have *anxius*: *Neco* makes *necatus*; *eneco*, *enectus*; *ſalio*, *ſaltus*; *adoleſco*, *adultus*. *Cello*, of *ui*, *celſus*; of *i*, *culſus*. *Fruor*, *fretus*.

Add to this Head from private Obſervation.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Irregular Verbs, Defectives, Impersonals: Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections. Particles, Idioms; Situation of Words.

1. *Possum*, like *Sum*.

INdic. Pref. *Possum, potes, potest*; *possumus, potestis, possunt.* Imp. *poteram*, Perf. *potui.* Plup. *potueram.* Fut. *potero*; Pl. *poterimus*, &c.

It has no Imperative.

Potent. Pref. *possim.* Imp. *possem.* Perf. *potuerim.* Plup. *potuissem.* Fut. *potuero*; Pl. *--rimus*, &c. all as above. Infin. Pref. *posse.* Perf. *potuisse.* Part. Pref. *potens.*

2. *Volo.* Indic. Pref.

Volo, vis, vult; *volumus, vultis, volunt. Volebam*; *volui*; *volueram*; *volam, es*, &c. Wants the Imperative. Pot. *velim*; *vellem*; *voluerim*; *voluissem*; *voluero.* Inf. *velle, voluisse.* Part. *volens.* Ger. *volendi--do--dum.*

Nolo,

Nolo. Indic. Pref.

Nolo, non vis, non vult ; nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.

Nolebam, nol--ui, --ueram, --am.

Imperat. *Noli, --ito. --ite, --itote.*

Pot. *Nolim ; nollem ; noluerim ; noluissem ; noluero.* Infin. *Nolle, noluisse ; nolens : nolendi--do --dum.*

Malo. Indicative.

Mavis, mavult ; malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Malebam ; Mal--ui, --ueram, --am.

It wants the Imperative.

Pot. *Mal--im, --lem, --uerim, --uissem, --uero.*

Infin. *Malle, maluisse. Malens--lendi--do--dum.*

Edo. Indicative.

Edis, Es, edit, est, --dimus--itis, estis, --unt.

Edebam ; edi ; ederam ; edam.

Imperat.

Imperat.

Es, esto; *Ede, edito*; } *edat, esto, edito,* } *edamus,* *edite, este, estote, editote,* } *edant, edunto.*

Potent. *Ed-am* — *erem, essem* } —*erim*—*issem*—*ero.*

Infin. *Edere, esse*; *edisse.*

Sup. *Esum, estum*—*u.*

Ger. *Edendi*—*do*—*dum.*

Part. *Edens*; *esurus, esturus.*

Infin. Fut. *Esurum esse.*

Fio. Indic. Pres.

Fis, fit; *fimus, fitis, fiunt. fiebam.* Perf. *factus sum,* or *fui.* Plup. *factus eram,* or *fueram. fiam.*

Imperat. *fi, fito,* } *fiat, fito,* } *fiamus,* } *fite, fitote,* } *fiant, fiunto.*

Potent. *fiam*; *fierem*;

factus *sim, fuerim,* | —*essem, fuissem,* | —*ero, fuero.*

Infin. *fieri*; *factum* *esse, fuisse,* } —*ri, faciendum esse.*

Part. *factus, faciendus.*

Fero. Indic. Pres.

Fers, fert; *ferimus, fertis, ferunt.*

Fere-

Ferebam, tuli, tuleram, feram.

Imperat. *Fer, ferto,* } *ferat, ferto,* } *feramus,* *ferte, fertote,* } *ferant, ferunto.*

Potent. *Feram, ferrem, tul-erim--iſſem--ero.*

Infin. *Ferre, tuliſſe, laturum eſſe. latum--u. ferendi--do--dum. ferens ; laturus.*

Feror.

Ferris, ferre, } *fertur ; feriмur, --imini--ntur.*

Ferebar ; latus ſum, fui, } *---eram, fueram,* } *ferar.*

Imper. *Ferre, fertor,* } *feratur, fertor,* } *feramur,* { *--amini, --imini,* { *--antur, --intor.*

Pot. *Ferar, ferrer, latus ſim, fuerim,* } *---eſſem, fuiſſem,* { *---ero, fuero.*

Ferri, latum iri, or *ferendum eſſe ; latum eſſe,* or *fuiſſe : latus, ferendus.*

NOTES.

Poſſum is of *potis*, or *pote*, and *ſum* ; and keeps the *t* before a Vowel, as *potes* ; but turns it to *ſ*, before *ſ*, as *poſſum* : Whence the Ancients ſaid, *poteſſem, poteſſe. Vis* for *volis* ; *vult* for *volit* ; *vultis* or *voltis*, for *volitis*. *Nolo*, of *ne volo* : Whence is read, *nevis*, *nevult*. *Malo*, of *magis volo*. Of

eſt,

eſt is *eſtur*; as, of *poteſt*, *poteſtur*, in *Plaut. Ov.* &c. *Fero* is irregular only in loſing the Vowel after *r*, *fers* for *feris*, &c. *Tuli* of *tollo* or *tolo*, *tetuli*; as *fefelli* of *fallo*; *tolo* of ταλάω; whence *latum* for *tulatum*: Or thus, *tolo*, *tetuli*, *telatum*, or *to-latum*. *Fio*, *fii*, Perf. Priſc. Imperat. *fi*, Plaut. and *Hor. juxtà* Voſſ. tho' ſome read *fis* for *fi* there. *Mavelim*, *mavellem*; *edim* for *edam*, and *edit* for *edat*, Hor. as, *perduint* for *perdant*. *Fieri* for *feiri*, or *firi*, (as *audiri*) *ei* for ī, as the Antients us'd it.

To theſe add *eo*, *queo*; *ibam*, *quibam*; *ibo*, *quibo*; *eundi*, *queundi*, *--do--dum*: *Eo* ſhould make *eis*, *eit*; *eire*; for that, *îs*, *ît*, (ī for *ei*) for *ibo* Future in the Compounds, we read *--iam*; as, *tranſiam*, *præteriam*: *Inietur*, Cic. Some are Paſſive; *adeor*, *ambior*, *ineor*, *obeor*, *ſubeor*, &c. *ītur*, Ter. *Ambio* is regular, as *audio*; but ſometimes *ambibam*, Liv. &c. As *audibam* of old for *--iebam*. *Queo*, *nequeo*, like *eo*; but (according to ſome) want the Imperative, Gerunds, and Participle preſent: *Queatur*, Lucr. *quitus*, Ter. ītus of *ambio* is long, elſe ſhort.

Formation of Tenſes you may obſerve in the Moods *amav--i--eram--erim--iſſem--ero--iſſe*, &c.

Defectives.

Aio--is--it--unt; *--ebam*, *as*, &c. *aias--at--amus --ant*: Imperat. *ai*. Part. *aiens*. Some deduce the *Engliſh* ay, from *Aio*.

Inquio } *is*, *it*; *iunus*, *iunt*; *Inquiſti--quit.*
inquam }

Inquiti--it--unt--{*e* / *ito*} *Inquiens.*

Auſim, --*ſis*--*ſit*--*ſint*. | *Enfit*. --*fiunt*.

Salvebis; { --*ve* } *vete* } *vere*. So *valebis*.
{ --*veto* } *vetote* }

Ave } *vete* } *vere*. | *Quæſo*--*ſiimus*.
-*veto* } *vetote* }

Cedo, (ſay or give) *cedite*. *Explicit*, Pr. Indic.

Faxo, } *is*, *it*; *int*. *Forem* -*res*--*ret*--*rent*--*re*.
faxim, }

Odi,--*deram*--*erim*--*iſſem*--*ero*--*iſſe*. So *novi*, *cœpi*; which Three want the Imperative. So *memini*; but Imperative, *memento*--*tote*. *Dor*, *for*, *der*, *fer*, are not found uncompounded. *Dic*, *duc*, *fer*, *fac*, for *dice*, &c. by Apocope.

IMPERSONALS.

Sign, *it*, or *there*; declin'd in the third Perſon Singular: Active, as, *Juvat*, --*abat*, &c. Neuter, as, *eſt*, *erat*; and Paſſive, as, *ſtudetur*, *ſtudebatur*, *ſtuditum eſt*, or *fuit*, &c. Some are turn'd to Perſonals again; as, *adſolent*, *oportent*, Ter. So *Virtus placet probis*. *Liquet* has no Perfect. *Tædet*, *pertæſum eſt*; *miſeret*, *miſertum eſt*; *placet*, *placitum eſt*, &c. All Actives and Neuters may have Impersonals Paſſive; as, *curritur*, *turbatur*. They are form'd in the Subjunctive alſo; as, *turbetur*, --*baretur*; *contingat*, --*geret*, &c. Impersonals are ſubject to the ſame Rules commonly as their Perſonals. Several Defectives have more Perſons or Tenſes than above; as, *aiſti*, *aiêrunt*, Tert. &c. See on this and the

like

like Heads, the larger Grammars and Criticks. Impersonals are reckon'd among Defectives by *Phocas*, *Donatus*, and his Interpreter, *Servius*: And they are call'd so, because they want the first and second Person. They are found with Nominatives often; as, *dormitur hyems*, Mart. *Istoc facimus nostro generi non decet*, Plaut. *&c.*

They may be resolv'd thus: *Pœnitet me conditionis, conditio me pœnitet*: *Pœnitet me, pœnitentia pœnitet me*; *libet mihi facere, libido est mihi facere*; or *facere* (Nominative) *mihi libet.* Thus *pudet me horum*, *hæc pudent*, Ter. *Statur*, *vivitur*, &c. is *stamus*, *vivimus*, &c. *Turbatur agris*, Servius in *Virg. Quintil. Turbamur agris*, which is in the oldest *Vatican* Copies, says *Jo. Pierius.* The Nominative a-kin to the Verb is often understood; as, *pugnatur* (*pugna.*) Yet not always; *Non est perseveratum*, Cic. *Procursum est*, Tac. *Perseveratio*, and *cursus* there cannot be understood; yet they may be explain'd thus, *Ille non perseveravit*; *illi procurrerunt*: Or thus, *procursum est*, *cursus fit*; *migratum est*, *migratio fit*; *regnatum est*, *regnum fit.*

The want of Persons in Impersonals lies in the Things signified by them, which are of the third Person: For we read, *dedecui*, *pudeo*, *miserere*, *miserescite*, *piges*, *punitere* of *paniteo*, Stat. Plaut. Enn. Virg. Just. Appul. They have the third Plural; as, *oportebant*, *pudent*, *peccantur*, *vigilantur*, *regnantur*, *natantur*, &c. Ter. Cic. Ov. Tac. Mart.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections, may be found in the Dictionary; and the several Terms that are us'd in the ranging of them under certain Divisions, will be clear'd in

my Key to this Universal Grammar: Which shall be publish'd in due Time.

The Particles of this Tongue are numerous, and the Idioms, or Proprieties of Speaking, that belong to it: See *Walker* particularly on both Heads; an Instance of the former may be, *Seges propè jam matura erat*, The standing Corn was near ripe. And of the latter, *Hodie toto non vidi die*, I have not seen him all this Day. *Ter.*

The agreeable Situation of Words also ought to be observ'd, in which a good Ear and the best Authors and Speakers will direct you: See on this Point, among others, *Walker* in his Art of Teaching, and *Ger. Voss. de voc. in or. dispon.* An Instance of it take here; not, *si puer ingenio eo esset*; but, *eo si puer esset ingenio*; and the like.

Remarks on Adverbs, &c.

Few Adverbs are Primitives, the rest Derivatives; some are of Nouns, without Change; as, *facile, subito*; some change, as, *summatim*: Some are of Verbs; as, *cæsim*; of Prepositions, as, *intro.*

Compounds are of Two Nouns; as, *pridie*, of *priori die*: Of Noun and Pronoun; as, *quare*; of Noun and Verb, as, *pedetentim*; of Noun and Adverb, *sæpenumero*; of Noun and Preposition, as *denuo*; of Noun and Syllable Particle, as, *tantisper*; of Pronoun and Preposition, as, *postea*; of Two Verbs, as *ilicet*; of Verb and Adverb, as *ubivis*; of Two Adverbs, as *tantummodo*; of Adverb and Preposition, as *quoad*; of Adverb and Conjunction, as *etenim*; of three Words, as *quamobrem.*

An

An Adverb explains a Verb, as *benè facis*; or Noun, as *egregiè impudens*, *parùm leno*; or Adverb, as *parùm honestè*: An Adverb is to a Verb, what an Adjective is to a Substantive.

Some are rather Nouns; as, *huc*, *ad hoc*, *quo? hac*, i. e. *viâ*: Adverbs of Place are put for a Relative; as, *locum ubi* for *in quo*: *Prædones, unde emit*, for *è quibus*: And signify often Time, as, *ubi*, *ibi* for *cum*, *tum*. *Vesperi*, *mudiustertius*, &c. seem rather Nouns, as, *nunc dies tertius*. *Nihil* is put for *non*; as, *nihil usus est*, Ter. So *ne*, *nec*; whence *negotium*, *negligens*, &c. *Ne* affirms; *ne* before *quidem* denies: *Age*, *sodes*, &c. are rather Imperatives. *Eja* exhorts, or speaks kindly: *Una* is a Noun, *unâ operâ*: *Hem* is an Adverb of demonstrating in the Comedians; as, *Hem Davum*, Ter. Neuter Adjectives are often Adverbs; as, *recens*, *torvum*. In some is Ellipsis; as, *mehercle*, *me amet Hercules*; *me dius fidius*, *me juvet Dei filius*, or *Deus Fidius* or *Fidei*, &c.

In the Conjunctions, *cum* and *tum* are Copulatives; so *tum* doubled, as, *tum probus*, *tum eruditus*. It seems strange that some should be Disjunctives; but they disjoin Things, and join Words or Sentences: So that in Grammar they are Conjunctions, and in reality Disjunctive; as, *vel dies est*, *vel non est*.

Vel is sometimes a Copulative, or a Particle increasing or diminishing; as, *vel possunt deducere*, for *etiam*, even, or also. *Sive* is sometimes Explanatory; as, *Diana sive Luna*.

Vossius makes *etsi*, *tametsi*, &c. Concessives, and *tamen*, *sed*, &c. Adversatives.

Some Words are Adverbs, Prepositions, or Conjunctions: *Cum* with a Case is a Prepositon; so *ac* is a Conjunction, *Brutus ac Cassius*; an Adverb, *aliter*

alitèr facit ac tu. *Igitur* is ſometimes an Adverb of Time, put for *deinde.*

Some are ſet before, as *nam, quare, niſi,* &c. Some after, as *quidem, enim, autem:* Some are Encliticks, (*vid.* my *Greek* Grammar) as, *Que, ne, ve, dum, ſis, nam,* &c. at the End, as *trochive.* Some may be ſet before or after, as, *Ergo, equidem, igitur, tamen,* &c.

Conjunctions do not indeed differ much from Adverbs; are often confounded with them; and call'd conjunctive Adverbs, or adverbial Conjunctions, *Max. Vict.* So that Conjunction and Interjection, which is alſo an Adverb, are needleſs in Grammar.

Prepoſition, *Cic. Top.* *Præverbium*, Varr. The true Notion of it is, a Particle indeclinable, governing a Caſe of its own Nature, and ſet before Words to ſhew Motion from, to, about a Thing, or reſt. For Adverbs and Interjections govern Caſes only by Ellipſis; as, *procul mari, à mari*; *væ tibi, væ ſit tibi.*

Some are ſet after the Caſe, *cum, tenus, verſus, uſque*; *quibuſcum,* &c. *Verſus, uſque,* are rather Adverbs with a Prepoſition underſtood: *Ad* is in *adverſus*: And we find *ad meridiem verſus*: *Uſque ad hoc tempus*, Liv. Cic. And the like. Some with the ſame Caſe differ; as, *ſecundum aurem, deum, quietem*; i. e. *juxta, poſt, in*; or *inter quietem.*

Some govern an Accuſative; *ad, apud, ante, adverſus, cis, citra, ultra, adverſum*; *intra, extra, circum, circa, circiter*; *contra, erga, inter, infra, ſupra, juxta, ob, per, prope, præter, propter, poſt, penes, trans.* *Circiter* is rather an Adverb; *circiter meridiem, circiter ad meridiem.* So *prope, propius, proxime,* ſhould take *ad.* *Pone* has an Accuſative, and *ſecus,* Plin. & Fab. but this is not elegant.

gant. *Penes* is set after the Case also, as *me penes.*

Some have an Ablative: *A, ab, abs, absque, cum, clam, coram, de, e, ex, pro, præ, sine, tenus.* *Absque* is rather us'd by the Comedians, *Sine* by Orators. Add *palam*; *palam populo,* Liv.

Some have both Cases, in different Senses: *In,* (to, into, Accus. else Abl.) *Vid.* Syntax. *Sub, super, subter,* &c. For *in* antiently *endo, indu*; as, *endo, indu, mari*: *Endoperator, induperator,* for *imperator*: *Industrius* of *instruo*; *induciæ* of *indu cio,* &c.

Some are ever compounded; as, *am, di, dis, re, se, con*; *con* loses *n* before a Vowel, as, *coëmo.* We find *ambe, ambi,* Varro: Hence *am terminum,* Cato. It takes *b,* as *ambio*; or turns *m* to *n*, as *anbelo, anceps,* &c. *Dis* is of *δὶς,* or *δὰ*: It sometimes denies, as, *diffido*; or increases, as, *discupio. Re* sometimes deprives, as, *revelo, relego. Se* turns *e* to *o* sometimes, as, *socors, sobrius*: *Con* is of *cum*: As *au* from *ab, aufero*; *ar* from *ad*; whence the old *arvenio, arvocatus, arcio, arcessus.* Add here *ve, vesanus, vegrandis.*

Nouns, Verbs, or any Part of Speech, expressing a sudden Passion, are often Interjections; as *infandum, amabò te*; Virg. Cic.

N. B. We find *propior montem*, Salust; *Proximus te*, Plaut. i. e. *ad.* So *pridie, postridie kalendas,* i. e. *ante, post.* It is expres in *propè à muris, &c.* The Gen. Pl. is before *Tenus*, as, *Genuum tenus*: Yet we have *pectoribus tenus,* Ov. In, &c. has an Accus. when a Motion *to*, is meant; else an Abl. But we find *in* sometimes with an Abl. in Motion to; and an Accusative in no Motion. Hence in many Verbs it has both Cases; as, *incidere in as*, Liv. *Incre*, Cic.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Syntax; 1. *Concord*, 2. *Government*, *in each Part of Speech*: *Figures*; *Dialects*, *Specimen of Phraſes and Proverbs.*

CONſtruction is ſimple and regular, by the uſual Way of Speaking, and the Rules of Grammar; or Figurative, and irregular; which recedes from Rule, and is redundant, deficient, or chang'd; but is more elegant, according to the beſt Authors. Conſtruction or *Syntax* has Two Parts, Concord, and Regimen, or Agreement and Government of Words.

I. CONCORD.

A Verb Perſonal agrees with its Nominative Caſe in Number and Perſon, as *Poeta Canit.*

A Noun is of the ſame Perſon with the Pronoun or Verb to which it is join'd; as, *Ego pauper laboro*: Sometimes the Pronoun is underſtood, as; *Calliopius recenſui*: So *qui*, *utri*, *ſumus*, *eſtis*, *ſint*; and the like.

The Nominative of the firſt and ſecond Perſon is ſeldom expreſs'd, but for Difference or Force,

Force, (*Emphaſis*) ; as, *Vos damnâſtis ; Tu es Pater.* So the Third ; as, *fertur, ajunt,* (underſtand *Ille, illi*) ; *tonat* (*Deus*) ; *pluit* (*Cælum*).

The Infinitive is ſometimes a Nominative ; as, *Mentiri non eſt meum* : Or an Adverb, with a Genitive ; as, *Partim ignorum urimur* : Or a Neuter Adjective, or a Technical Word, or an *Aptote* ; or a Sentence ; as, *Artes didiciſſe mollit mores.* Tho' indeed *Partim* here is an Accuſative, like *Puppim*, and the like, with *quod ad* underſtood, or *in* ; as, *in partem delude*, Plaut. For Adverbs themſelves govern no Caſe.

Infinitives have an Accuſative before them ; as, *Volo te agere.* This may be explain'd by *quòd*, or *ut* ; as, *quòd, ut agas* : But the former is better *Latin.* Sometimes by *quia* ; as, *Credo quia ſit divinitus illis ingenium* ; for *quod ſit*, or *eſſe* ; Virg. Unleſs you put *credo* there in a *Parentheſis.* Or by *ne* and *quin* ; as, *Vetuit eum exire, ne exiret* : *Non dubito eum dixiſſe ; quin dixerit.* And this Accuſative is implied, whenever the Infinitive follows a Verb ; as, *Negat velle, ſe velle:* This, in the Ancients, is often expreſs'd ; as, *Se præſtare ſtudent cæteris.*

In Imitation of the *Greeks*, the Infinitive may agree with the Nominative ; *Ceu pius Æneas eripuiſſe ferunt* ; Ov.

A Verb between two Nominatives of divers Numbers, may agree with either ; as, *Nihil niſi Carmina deſunt. Omnia ponitus erant. Quæ loca Numidia appellatur. Contentum eſſe, ſunt divitiæ.* Cic. Sal. Virg. Ov. *Divitiæ ſunt paupertas compoſita* ; Sen. Where *Voſſius* ſays, *eſt* would be wrong.

In this follow the Claſſicks.

Some think Impersonals have no Nom. See above ; and after in the Figures.

A Noun Collective Singular has a Verb Plural; as, *Pars abiêre.*

2. CONCORD.

The Adjective agrees with the Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number; as, *Rara avis.* So Participles; as, *Opes amissæ*; and Pronouns, as *Meus herus.*

A Sentence may be a Substantive to an Adjective; as, *Audito regem venisse.*

Adjectives are taken substantively often; as, *Certus amicus*, *fallax serenum*: And Substantives adjectively; as, *Populum latè regem*, for *regnantem.* Substantives are often understood; as, *Tertiana* (*Febris*); *Ferina* (*Caro*).

An Adjective between two Substantives of divers Genders, agrees with the former; as, *Puteoli dicæarchia dicti: Porcus femina natus.* Sometimes with the latter; as, *Gens Veneti appellati.* One Substantive has often more Adjectives; as, *Mala domestica disciplina.*

3. CONCORD.

The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person; as, *Vir qui loquitur.* A Sentence may be an Antecedent; as, *In tempore veni, quod est primum.*

Two Cases of the same Substantive are commonly implied in the Relative *Qui*, or express'd; as, *Vir, qui vir loquitur: Bellum, quo bello premebantur*; Cic.

Cæsar loves this way; and it is sometimes necessary: As, *Laodamantem Cleophili discipulum, qui Cleophilus*, &c. Apul. But it is commonly conceal'd;

ceal'd ; as, *Literæ, quas dĕdi* ; Cic. Sometimes the Antecedent Caſe is underſtood; and the Relative agrees with the latter ; as, *Placent quas fecit fabulas* ; Ter. A Demonſtrative Pronoun is elegant here, in the Second Part ; as, *Quam nŏvit artem, in hâc ſe exerceat.*

The Poets ſometimes put the latter Caſe before ; as, *Urbem quam ſtatuo, veſtra eſt. Sumptum filij quem faciunt* ; Ter. Both Caſes of the Antecedent are often underſtood ; as, *Sunt quos juvat, ſunt homines quos hominĕs juvat.*

A Relative between two Antecedents of divers Genders, agrees with the former by Analogy, or common Rule ; as, *Eo loci, qui ſenaculum vocatur* : And with the latter by a *Græciſm*, and with more Elegance ; as, *Locus, quod Tullianum appellant.* Here it is not between two Caſes of the ſame Noun, as above.

Sometimes the Relative agrees with the Antecedent underſtood ; as, *Monſtrum, quæ*, Hor. *i. e. Cleopatra. Si tĕmpus eſt, quæ multa ſunt* ; i. e. *tempora*, Cic.

Sometimes the Relative agrees with a Subſtantive form'd out of the Senſe of what went before ; as, *Inter prodigia, carne pluit, quem imbrem*, &c. Liv.

Sometimes the Relative, or Adjective, agrees with the Primitive Pronoun, underſtood in the Poſſeſſive : As, *Meas fortunas, qui haberem* ; i. e. *mei, qui. Noſtros flentis ocellos* ; i. e. *mei flentis.*

When no Nominative is between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative to it ; as, *felix, qui potuit.* But if there be a Nominative between the Relative and Verb, the Relative is govern'd of the Verb, or ſome other word in the Clauſe ; as, *Cujus numen adoro.*

Two or more Nominatives, or Substantives, or Antecedents Singular, if they speak of different Things, require a Verb, Adjective, and Relative Plural: And in agreeing here, the First Person is more worthy than the Second, and the Second is more worthy than the Third; So the Masculine than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter: As, *Ego, tu, & ille, qui eramus fortes, victi fuimus.*

Cum, with an Ablative, has the same often: *Remus cum fratre dabunt jura*; Virg. *Pharnabazus cum Athenagora victi.*

In Things inanimate, the Neuter is more worthy; as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona.* Not always; as, *Leges & Plebiscita coacta*; Luc.

In Things animate, the former Rule holds: But *Linacer* and *Alvarez* rather like a *Periphrasis* in it; as, *Lucretia & ejus mancipium erant casta*: *Lucretia erat casta, qua virtute etiam ejus mancipium floruit.*

Verbs and Adjectives often agree with the nearer Nominative and Substantive: As, *Sociis & Rege recepto*; Virg. *Ego & Cicero flagitabit*; Cic.

Negotium is sometimes understood; as, *Deus & Gloria sunt sita*; i. e. *Negotia sita. Delectatur cereo funali & tibicine, quæ sumserat*; Cic.

Mind these, and the like Examples:

Fac æternos pacem pacisque ministros: Labor & Voluptas dissimilia; Liv. *Polypus & Chamæleon glabra sunt*: And the like.

2. *Construction of* SUBSTANTIVES.

If Two Substantives of different Senses meet, so that the former seems to be possess'd by the lat-

latter, the latter ſhall be in the Genitive Caſe; as, *amor nummi.*

This Genitive is often turn'd to a Dative; as, *Urbi pater*; or an Adjective Poſſeſſive, as *Domus paterna.*

If Two Subſtantives meet, that ſignify one Thing, they are oftenеſt put in the ſame Caſe; as, *Urbs Roma*: But they need not agree in Gender; as, *Tempus magiſter multorum*; nor in Number, as *Urbs Philippi.* Sometimes the latter is the Genitive; as, *Flumen Rheni*; *Arbor fici.* Here the Verb or Adjective agrees with the former, if it be of a Thing animate; as, *Tullia, deliciæ noſtræ, tnum maſculum flagitat*, Cic. If inanimate, the latter: *Tungri Civitas Galliæ habet fontem*; Plin. *Oppidum Apiolæ captum.*

Former and latter here means the Grammatical Order.

A Neuter Adjective without a Subſtantive, ſometimes has a Genitive; as, *hoc noctis.* Sometimes the Genitive is put alone, the Subſtantive being underſtood; *viz. Filius, filia, uxor, templum, manus, ſervus*, &c. As, *Deiphobe Glauci*; i. e. *filia.*

Mind theſe Examples: *Res voluptatum*; i. e. *ipſæ voluptates. Res cibi*, i. e. *cibus*; like χρῆμα τῆς κυνῆς, for νύκτες, Ariſt. *Nummus, crater, talentum argenti*; Plaut. Perſ. Virg. Phædr. *Vir magni naſi*: *Puer bonæ indolis. Ilias Homeri*; *Venus Praxitelis. Potio ſoporis*; *apparatus triumphi*; *deliberatio ſtudiorum, cogitatio belli*: *Iter bidui, ſpatium horæ*: *Hora cœnæ*: *Virium majoris cadi*; *cadus vini*; *navis auri*: *Providentia, timor, amor Dei.*

So *cuſtodiæ*; i. e. *cauſâ cuſtodiæ. Conſervandæ libertatis fuit*; i. e. *ratio.* Cic. Sal. *Eſt regis* (*nummus*);

gius) ; *abeſt biduì* (*itinere*) ; *accuſat furti* (*crimine*) ; *eſt Romæ* (*urbe*) ; *millia tritici* (*pondo.*)

Verbal Subſtantives (as Gerunds, Supines, &c.) govern ſometimes the Caſe of their Verbs ; as, *tactio nos*, Plaut. who loves this way of ſpeaking.

Praiſe or Diſpraiſe has an Ablative, (with a Prepoſition underſtood) or a Genitive ; as, *Vir nullâ fide* ; i. e. *cum : nullius fidei.*

All Subſtantives in themſelves (except Verbals) have a Genitive.

Opus, *uſus*, (Need) have an Ablative ; as, *opus, uſus, pecuniâ eſt. Opus* is ſometimes us'd like an Adjective undeclin'd ; as, *quæ opus ſunt* ; Ter. But it is a Subſtantive, and takes an Adjective ; as, *ſunt quibus unum opus eſt* ; Hor. It has a Genitive ; as, *opus laboris.* It is a Nominative ; as, *Emas non quod opus eſt, ſed quod neceſſe eſt* ; Cat. ap. Sen. *Opus* is *opera*, or *negotium : Dux nobis opus eſt* ; i. e. *opera noſtra.* It is an Accuſative ; *Nummos opus eſſe* ; i. e. *operam.* It is not ſtrictly put for *neceſſe* ; and with an Ablative, has a Prepoſition underſtood ; as, *opus libris*, i. e. *negotium in libris.* So *uſus filio*, i. e. *opera : Viribus uſus* ; *labor in viribus comparandis.*

Uſus is a Verbal : So we ſay, *uſus viribus*, or *vires* ; becauſe *utor viribus*, or *vires. Uſus eſt hominem doctum* ; Plaut.

Conſtruction of ADJECTIVES.

Verbal Adjectives govern often the Caſe of the Verb ; as, *adulterio ſtudioſus*, Plaut. *Pugnax aquæ*, Ov. Eſpecially in *--bundus* ; as, *populabundus agros, vitabundus caſtra.* So Adjectives in *us*, and

and their Comparatives and Superlatives; as, *abſtinens vini*; *amantior æqui*; *ſervantiſſimus æqui.* For theſe are Participles made Nouns; as, *medentes*, for *mediti*, Lucr. *ſtudentes*, for *ſcholaſtici*; *amans*, for *amator*; and the like.

The Participle ſignifies Time; the Noun not always: As, *fugitans lites* (*nunc*), *fugitans litium* (*prorſus*): So *intolerans*, *impatiens*, *inſolens*, and the like; as, *inſolens infamiæ*, Cic.

To other Adjectives, a Noun or Prepoſition is underſtood in Government.

Genitive.

Adjectives of Deſire, Knowledge, Memory, and the contrary; of Fear, Power, Innocence, Sparing; Verbals in *ax*, Partitives, Interrogatives, Numerals, (which Three laſt have their Gender from the Caſe of the govern'd Subſtantive) Comparatives, and Superlatives taken partitively, (*i. e.* with *of*, or *among*) have a Genitive: As, *memor ævi*; *audax ingenij*: *Utrum horum? Quis deorum? Tres fratrum*; *Octavus ſapientum*: *Fortior manuum*; *Longiſſimus digitorum*; with many more. See *Linac. Deſpaut.* &c.

Cauſâ, or *Ratione*, is underſtood to ſome of theſe; as, χάριν, ἕνεκα, in *Greek*: So *libera legum*; *latiſſimus umbræ*; *invictus operis*; Virg. Luc. Tac. And the like in *Liv. Gell. Apul.* and others.

Some of theſe belong more to Poets; ſome to Hiſtorians, or Orators. 1. *Integer animi*: *Tenuis opum.* 2. *Certus ſententiæ*, and the like; *Quint.*

Numero, to others; as, *utrum* (*numero*) *horum.* But the Gender is not always borrow'd of the Genitive; as, *Leo animalium fortiſſimus. Indus flu-*

minum

mimum maximus ; Cic. *Hordeum molliſſimum fru*gum ; Plin.

The Comparative often ſpeaks of more than two ; as, *Cæterarum rerum præſtantior : adoleſcentiores apum* ; Cic. Plin. *Majora omnium* ; Curt.

Some of theſe, in another Senſe, have an Ablative with a Prepoſition ; as, *primus ab Hercule* ; or a Dative, as *nulli ſecundus* ; Virg. But this kind of Dative rather agrees with Nouns and Verbs, than is govern'd by them.

Some are us'd with Prepoſitions, *è, de, ex, inter, ante* : As, *è vobis alter* ; Ov. This is proper, and explains the former.

The Queſtion and Anſwer are in the ſame Caſe and Tenſe ; as, *Quarum rerum ſatietas ? Divitiarum. Quid agitur ? ſtudetur.* Except the Queſtion is by *Cujus, a, um* ; as, *Cujum pecus ? Laniorum.* Or by a word that governs divers Caſes ; as, *Furti accuſas, an ſtupri ? Utroque.* (Here ſupply *Crimine.*) Or by *meus, tuus, ſuus*, &c. *Cujus hic Codex ? Meus.*

Sometimes the Phraſe is turn'd by *è, ex, inter*, &c. As, *Vatum optimus, è vatibus*, &c.

Comparatives, with *than* after them, have an Ablative ; as, *Vilius auro ; quàm aurum.* (Here *præ* is underſtood ; as, *præ nobis beatus* ; Cic.) And in exceeding ; as, *Quanto doctior ; altior pede.* Here ſupply *præ. Maximus ætate* ; i. e. *ab, pro.*

Tanto, quanto, multo, longe, ætate, natu, are put to both Degrees ; as, *Tanto peſſimus, pejor.*

Dative, Accuſative, Ablative.

Adjectives of Profit, Likeneſs, Pleaſure, Submiſſion, Relation, or the contrary ; alſo Compounds

pounds with *con*, have a Dative: As, *Idoneus agro*. Note, This Dative is of Agreement, not Government; for it agrees to many Adjectives and Verbs, either of a Person or Thing, when the Meaning is, to come to, or go from; and in the latter Sense, often an Ablative. Tho' here too a Prepoſition may be underſtood: For the Dative and Ablative were once the ſame in *Latin*; as they ſtill are in *Greek*; (See my *Greek* Grammar:) χρήσιμον τούτῳ; ὠν, ὄτι τούτῳ: or, σωὶ, ἐμοὶ: *Idoneus agro*; *in*, *pro agro*: So it is either *utilis illi*, or *ad illud*; as in *Engliſh*, *Good for me*: In all with a Prepoſition.

Words that govern a Genitive, have alſo a Dative; as, *Vino cupidus*; Plaut. *Particeps ſtudiis*, Ov. Supply *in*, if there be an *Elliptis* here. So, conſcious of, or to a Thing: *Conſcius facinori*, Cic. *Cœptis*, Ov. *rei alicujus*. *Par hujus*, *huic*: *Similis domini*, *--o*: *Fidus tui*, *tibi*: *Affinis rerum*, *rebus*. Tho' this Sort are rather Subſtantives, and ſo have a Genitive.

Communis, *alienus*, *immunis*, have ſeveral Caſes. *Alienus conſilij*, *ambitioni*: A Dative, by way of Acquiſition; a Genitive, by a Subſtantive underſtood. *Immunis mali*, *à re* or *negotio mali*: or *ratione*; from the *Greeks*, χαχίας ἀλλότριον; ἀπό. An Ablative, by a Prepoſition underſtood.

Natus, *commodus*, *utilis*, and the contrary, *vehemens*, *aptus*, have an Accuſative with a Prepoſition: As, *Natus ad Gloriam*. *Par*, or the like, is underſtood often; as, *Solvendo non erat*, Cic. *i. e. par*, &c.

Verbals Paſſive in *bilis*, and Participials in *dus*, have a Dative by Acquiſition; as, *Mihi memorandus*.

Adjectives of Measure have an Accusative, Ablative, or Genitive; as, *Longus pedes; pedibus, pedum.* Understand, *ad, à, longitudine*, or the like. Those of Plenty or Want, have an Ablative or Genitive; as, *Dives agris, opum.* Some have rather a Genitive; as, *Plenus*, Cic. Fabius. *Pauper agrestium*, Hor. So *egenus, fertilis, sterilis, indigus*, &c. The Genitive is from *Greek*, a Preposition being understood; ἐνδεὴς πάντων; ἐν, &c. In *Latin*, *Negotium, res, ratio*, or *ergô*, which is the Dative or Ablative of ἔργον.

Nouns of Diversity have an Ablative with a Preposition, or a Dative; as, *Diversus ab illo, illi.* So *alter, alius*, &c.——Of Cause, Form, Manner; and *dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris*, an Ablative: As, *Pallidus irâ.* Here understand a Preposition, which is often expres'd; as, *Firmus ab equitatu, tutus à vigiliis*; Cic. Liv. &c. *Plenus vino, de vino: de vino*, Ital. *de vin*, Fr. *of wine*, Eng. And almost always in Government, a Preposition is understood to an Accusative, or Ablative, or Dative, and a Substantive to a Genitive, as above.

PRONOUNS.

Genitives of Primitives are put, when Suffering is meant; as, *Amor mei*: When Possession or Action, Possessives; as, *Imago nostra.* Yet the Reverse is read; *Invidia mea*, i. e. *mihi*; Cic. *Odium, negligentia tua*; i. e. *tui*, Ter. *Utilitas mea*, i. e. *ex me*, or *mei*; id. *Desiderium tuum*, id. *i. e. tui. Insidiæ alicujus*; i. e. *alicui*, Cic.

The Genitives, *nostrûm, vestrûm*, are put after Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, Superlatives; as, *Nemo nostrûm*: Understand *ex numero.*

Pos-

Poſſeſſives, *meus*, &c. have with them, *ipſius*, *ſolius*, *unius*, *duorum*, *trium*, &c. *omnium*, *plurium*, *paucorum*, *cujuſque* ; and the Genitives of Participles, which are referr'd to the Genitive of the Primitive, included in the Poſſeſſive ; as, *Mea ſcripta legit timentis recitare* ; Hor.

Here alſo is *Ellipſis* ; as, *Meum ſolius peccatum* ; i. e. *mei ſolius.*

Sui, *ſuus*, are Reciprocals ; reſpect that which went before in the Sentence ; with, or without a Copulative : As, *Petrus rogat*, *ne ſe deſeras* ; *Cauſam ſuam. Petrus parcit ſibi* ; *ſuis.*

Reciprocals have a Regard to the Nominative or Accuſative, before the preceding Verb ; expreſs'd, or imply'd. Another Relative Word may be us'd for it, if the want of it makes no Ambiguity.

Examples. 1. *Verres expulit Seiam ex villâ ſuâ* : Not *ejus* ; becauſe we mean that of *Verres.* 2. *Sua riſérunt ſæcula Mæonidem* : For it may be thus chang'd ; *Mæonides riſus eſt à ſæculis ſuis.* 3. *Spes ſalutis iſtorum eſt inter iſtos diſſenſio* : Here *inter ſe*, or *ipſos*, may be us'd for *iſtorum*, or *ſuæ.* So *Cepi Columbam in nido ſuo*, or *ejus.* For we may ſay, *Columba à me capta in nido ſuo* : And *ejus* makes no Ambiguity. So the like. But if a Copulative be us'd, it is otherwiſe : *Supplicium ſumſit de fure, & ſociis ejus* ; not *ſuis.*

Is, *ipſe*, *ille*, and the like, are often us'd for *ſe*, or *ſuus. Non petit ut illum (ipſum, eum,) miſerum putetis, niſi innocens fuerit* : *Illum* for *ſe.* So *ſui*, *ſuus*, for *ejus*, &c. *Quod judicium ſibi cunq; erat* ; for *ei* ; Luc. And many other Inſtances.

Ipſe is of all Perſons, to Verbs and Nouns, *Ipſe ego, tu, ille, vidi, vidiſti, vidit : Ipſe Hercules. Idem* may be join'd to all; as, *ego idem ; idem perge, idem jungat.. Hic* ſhews the neareſt to me, *iſte* the neareſt to thee, *ille* the fartheſt from both ; as, *hic liber meus, iſte tuus, ille fratris.* Tho' *hic* is ſometimes ſpoken of the fartheſt off, *ille* of the nearer. *Ille* is us'd for Excellency, *iſte* for Contempt ; as, *Alexander ille magnus, iſte æmulus.*

VERBS. Nominative after Verbs.

Verbs Subſtantive, as *Sum* ; Paſſives of Calling, as *vocor* ; and the like, as *habeor* ; and of Geſture, as *ſedeo*, have a Nominative before and after, as, *Deus eſt bonus.* So moſt other Verbs ; as, *Pii orant taciti.* The Infinitive, eſpecially of deſiring has the ſame Caſe after as before ; as, *cupit videri juſtus, ſe videri juſtum, expedit bonos eſſe vobis :* But in the laſt Caſe, and the like, the Accuſative is underſtood ; *vos eſſe bonos.* From *Greek*, ᾧ συμφέρει ἰαλρῷ εἶναι. *Plat.* πρέπει ἡμῖν βελτίους εἶναι, Iſoc. &c.

GENITIVE.

Sum, of Poſſeſſion, or belonging, has a Genitive ; as, *Cujus eſt ?* underſtand *res, opus, negotium*, or ſome Subſtantive ; or Adjective us'd ſubſtantively ; as, *ſapientis eſt proprium* (*munus.*) Cic. Except in *meum, tuum*, &c. *humanum*, and the like, where *officium*, &c. is underſtood, though ſometimes expreſs'd, as, *tuum eſt ; tuum eſt officium.* Verbs of Eſteeming have a Genitive ; as, *plurimi fit : Æſtimo* a Genitive or Ablative ; as, *Non hujus, magno, te æſtimo, Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, hujus, aſſis, termcij, &c.* are peculiarly put to

theſe

theſe Verbs, *æſtimo, pendo, facio*; as, *flocci pendo*; underſtand here *rem* or *re*, *pretium* or *pretio*: *Quantivis pretij.* Ter. *pro nihilo habere*: Which ſhews a Prepoſition is wanting. So *Codex accepti & expenſi*: i. e, *æris. De meo*, i. e. *ære.*

This is particular, *æqui, boni, conſulo, facio*; for, *in bonam accipio partem*: Underſtand *animus*, or *factum, animi* or *hominis boni*, or the like.

Verbs of Accuſing, Condemning, Warning, Quitting, and the like, have a Genitive or Ablative, with or without a Prepoſition; as, *alligat ſe furti, furto, de furto.* Underſtand *crimine* to *furti*; as, *arguitur crimine*, Mart. *&c.* So *cauſâ, ſupplicio, actione, &c.* as, *poſtulare aliquem repetundarum*, i. e. *actione*; and the Prepoſition *de*, as *de crimine.* But when the Crime is general, the Ablative with the Prepoſition is not us'd; as, not *accuſare de crimine*, but *crimine*, or *criminis. Uterque, nullus, alius, alter, neuter, ambo*, and the Superlative Degree are put to theſe Verbs in the Ablative; as, *accuſas utroque*, or *de utroque. Satago, miſereor, miſereſco*, have a Genitive; as, *rerum ſatagit, ſatago* for the ſake of *ſat*, which is of *ſatis*, the old Noun; as, *agitas ſat rerum*, Plaut. *Miſereor*, like others, in the *Greek* Manner, ſignifying Paſſion or Affection, with a Prepoſition underſtood; or a Noun in *Latin, cauſâ, dolore, curâ*; as *Plautus, nullam mentem animi habeo.* Later Writers join a Dative to *miſereor, miſereſco*; as, *miſereſce malis*, Boet. For *hinc miſereor*, Sen. read *hujus*, Priſc. in *Caſtig. Lipſ.* and for *miſerere patris poſtibus*, Cic. ap. Linac. ex Soph. Trach. *illachryma patris poſtibus*; *miſerere.*

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, memini, have a Genitive or Accuſative; as, *fidei, fidem reminiſcitur*: *Memini* to mention, has *de*, as, *memini de te.* To the Genitive here underſtand *memoriâ*, or *de memoriâ*:

riâ: So *venit* in *mentem hujus rei*, or *poteſtatis*; ſupply *recordatio*. Some call this Enallage, *ejus rei*, for *ea res*; but this does not give the Reaſon. *Potior* has a Genitive or Ablative; as, *potior urbis*, *voto*. To the Genitive underſtand *facultate*, *potentiâ*, &c. to the Ablative a Prepoſition.

DATIVE.

All Verbs put acquiſitively have a Dative; as, *mihi ſeritur*.

So Verbs of Profit, Comparing, Giving, Promiſing, Paying, Commanding, Shewing, Truſting, Obeying, being angry, and the contrary; and *ſum* with the Compounds, except *poſſum*; *eſt* for *habeo*: Compounds with *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *ſub*, *ante*, *poſt*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *ſuper*, &c. have a Dative; as, *mihi commodat*. Some an Accuſative; as, *juvat feſſum*; *hoc ſtudet*; *confert*, *conducit ad hoc*; *incumbit in hæc*. —— Or an Ablative with or without a Prepoſition; as, *Comparatur cum eo*, *ad eum*. Some have divers Conſtructions; as, *dono tibi munus*, *te munere*. *Conſulit me*, *mihi*, *in me*. *Metuo tibi*, *te*, *de te*, *à te*. *Tempero tibi*, *te*; *refero tibi*, *ad ſeratum*. *Do*, *ſcribo*, *mitto*, *tibi*, *ad te*. *Acceſſit malis*, *ad amorem*: *Conſtat omnibus*, *inter omnes*: *Urſis ſecum convenit*, *inter ſe*: *Auſculto tibi*, *te*: *diffidet illi*, *cum illo*: *Certat cum illo*; and by a *Græciſm*, *illi*: *pugnare duobus*, *contra duos*. Some with *præ* have an Accuſative; as, *præeo*, *præcedo*, &c. Some Compounds for a Dative have another Caſe, as, *præſtat alium*, *anteit multos*. *Suppetit* has a Dative; as, *mihi ſuppetit*. *Sum*, and many more have Two Datives; as, *eſt exitio mihi*. *Accipere ſibi favori*. *Tibi*, *ſibi*, *mihi*, are often us'd only for Elegance; as, *expedi mihi hoc*.

The

The Reaſon of the Dative is commonly Acquiſition, or the Senſe of *to* or *for*: What *Ariſtotle* calls the *finis cui*. The Reaſon of the Accuſative is an Action preſſing to another, or acting upon another; as, *fallere alium*. Some Verbs have a Dative and an Accuſative after the *Roman* Manner; ſome one Caſe in that Way, and the other after the *Greeks*. *Præſtolor* (of *præſto, præſtus, præſtulus, præſtolus*) to attend, has a Dative; to obſerve, an Accuſative; as, *præſtolatur mihi, me*, Priſc. Donat. Nonn. So *invideo*, Ov. Tull. Att. *Indulgeo*, Ter. *Medicor, palpor, obtrecto, deficio, occumbo*; *Curo*, Accuſ. *Tull. Virg. Liv.* &c. Dative, *Appul. Macr. Plaut.* &c.

Moſt Verbs, that govern a Dative, have an Accuſative with a Prepoſition; as *conducit huic, ad hanc rem. Illudo, inſulto, inceſſo, alicui, aliquem, in aliquem. Suadeo alicui, alium*, Tert. &c. *Maledico illum*, Petr. *Benedico deum*, Appul. *Latere mihi*, Cic. *Latet me*, a *Græciſm*: *Latet fratrem*; *pleroſque, Hannibalem*, Virg. Plin. Juſt. *Sequitur voluptati*, Plaut. *Comitantur hæc vitæ*, Cic. *Precari peſſimo*, Plaut. *Oret mihi*, Ter. *Cui precari, Virg.* by a *Græciſm*: As moſt of theſe uncommon Caſes are. So *vobis decet*, Ter. *Generi decet*, Plaut. *Incidentes portis*, Liv. *Oportet homini*, Plaut. *Jubet cuſtodibus*, Macr. *Gallis, ſignis*, Claud. *Jubeo te*; underſtand an Infinitive, *viz. facere*, or the like. *Jubeo illud*; underſtand alſo *facere*, &c. *Oportet me*; underſtand ſome Infinitive, as in the like abſolute Verbs.

Bellare parenti, Stat. *Contendis Homero*, Prop. *Certaverit viribus*, Plin. This is often in *Virgil*, *Horace*. *Diſſat inertia*, Hor. *Miſta Deo*, Virg. *Placidis coëant*, Hor. *Pecori defendite ſolſtitium*, Virg. *Pellere capiti pericula*. The *Greeks* uſe theſe with a Dative. The *Latins* with an Ablative

tive and Prepoſition. This is the Foundation of it, *Gracchus juſſit Cumanis*; Liv. The beſt Copies have *juſſis*.

ACCUSATIVE.

Verbs Tranſitive, whether Active, Deponent, or Common, have an Accuſative; as, *venerare deos*, Virg. Yet here mind the Uſage, for ſome have other Caſes; as, *auxilior tibi*, *patrocinor tibi*; ſo *mœchari alicui*; though an old Interpreter has *aliquam*. *Lito*, &c. has an Ablative more uſually. *Abſtineo*, and the Compounds of *rumpo* are often Tranſitives; as, *abſtinere me à ſcelere*, Cic. *Manum abſtinere à*, Ter. *Abſtinuit vim*, Hor. *Stomachum erumpant*, Cic. *Seſe erumpent radij*, Virg: So often in *Ter.* Cæs.

Intranſitives or Neuters have an Accuſative of a near Signification; as, *ire viam*: or an Ablative; as, *ire viâ*; underſtand *in*, or ſome other Prepoſition in this Caſe. Some have an Accuſative by a Figure; or rather, as above, of a near Signification; as, *vivit Bacchanalia*. For the Accuſative we read an Infinitive or a Sentence; as, *ſcit canere*, for *cantum*: *Vereor*, *ne reprehendar* for *reprehenſionem*, Cic. The Accuſative is often conceal'd; as, *venti poſuêre*, i. e. *ſe*; Virg: And the like, in many other Inſtances. So *morbus anxit*; i. e. *ſe*, &c. See above.

Verbs of Aſking, Teaching, Cloathing, have Two Accuſatives; as, *poſce deum veniam*. In thoſe of aſking one Accuſative is often turn'd to an Ablative; as, *orare veniam ab ipſo*. ——— And of Cloathing to a Dative or Ablative; as, *induo te tunicâ*, *tibi tunicam*.

Verbs.

Verbs of Admoniſhing, and Exhorting, and Concealing, have Two Accuſatives often, as, *eos hoc moneo*: So *facio*, *ſtatuo*, &c. So in Appoſition it is frequent; as, *adjungere ſe comitem.* The double Accuſative is a *Græciſm*, and *ad*, *ſecundùm*, &c. is underſtood; as, κατὰ in *Greek.* The Antients put an Accuſative after moſt Verbs, eſpecially the Comœdians; as after *utor*, *noceo*, *adulor*, *potior*, *veſcor*, *fungor*, *parco*, &c.

Ablative.

Verbs have an Ablative of the Inſtrument, Cauſe, Manner of Doing: So Verbs of Abounding, Filling, Loading, and the contrary: of Price; *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, *veſcor*, *lætor*, *dignor*, *glorior*, *nuto*, *gaudeo*, *ſuperſedeo*, *numero*, *communico*; *proſequor*, *afficio.* Verbs of Exceeding, or Compariſon, have an Ablative; as, *ferit eum gladio*: Underſtand ſome Prepoſition, as here, *cùm.* Which Prepoſition is expreſs'd in moſt Tongues, as, he ſtrikes with a Sword; and ſometimes in *Latin*; as, *baccharis præ ebrietate*; *ſummâ cum humanitate tractavit. Vili*, *paulo*, *minimo*, *magno*, *nimio*, *plurimo*, *dimidio*, *duplo*, are moſtly put without Subſtantives, (underſtand *pretio*) as, *vili venit.* So theſe Genitives, *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minoris*, *tantidem*, and the like; as, *Tanti eris*, *quanti tibi fueris*: For with Subſtantives they are in the Ablative, as *tantâ mercede docuit.* Underſtand *pro* to the Ablative of Verbs of Price. *Valeo* has an Accuſative; as, *denos æris valebant*; underſtand *æris*, &c. to *tanti*, *quanti*, &c. *Egeo* has alſo an Accuſative; as, *munimenta*, *multa*, *quicquam egere*, Sal. Plaut. Gell. underſtand *quod ad*; and a Prepoſition to the Ablative, as, *egeo nummis*, i.e. *à.* And ſo in others. Some of theſe Verbs have

a Genitive, *egeo*, *abundo*, *impleo*, *ſaturo*, *careo*, *participo*, &c. as, *lactis abundat.* Underſtand here *res*, *præſentia*, *copia*, *liquor*, and the like. *Fungor*, *frucr*, *utor*, &c. have often an Accuſative; a Prepoſition is underſtood to the Ablative. *Mereor* with *benè*, *malè*, &c. has an Ablative with *de*; as, *de me benè meritus eſt.* Some Verbs of taking, and being diſtant, have an Ablative with a Prepoſition, or a Dative; as, *eripuit à me*, *mihi.* But this Dative ſeems moſtly an Ablative; as, *eripe flammis.* An Ablative abſolute is put to ſome Verbs; as, *imperante Auguſto natus eſt*: Underſtand here a Prepoſition, as, *ſub*, — *à*, *cùm*, *in*, &c. Some have an Ablative by Synecdoche; and in the Poets an Accuſative; or after their Manner; as, *ægrotat animo*; *rubet capillos.* Or a Genitive; as, *pendet animi.* Underſtand, 1. *in*, *in animo*, &c. 2. *Ad*, *ad capillos*, &c. 3. Some Noun; as, *cogitatione animi*, &c. The ſame Verb may, in ſeveral Views, have ſeveral Caſes; as, *dedit mihi veſtem manu.* Paſſives have an Ablative with a Prepoſition, or a Dative, as, *laudatur ab his. His* the Dative is a *Græciſm*; and by Acquiſition. The Ablative, as in all ſuch Caſes, govern'd by the Prepoſition. Participles Paſſive have more often a Dative; as, *viſus mihi.* Other Paſſives have the ſame Caſe as their Actives; as, *accuſaris à me furti.* Underſtand to the Genitive, Ablative, and Accuſative here ſome Noun or Prepoſition.

Theſe Neuter-Paſſives, *Vapulo*, *veneo*, *liceo*, *exulo*, *fio*, are as Paſſives, *à me vapulat.* Infinitives are put to Verbs and Adjectives, as, *cupio diſcere*, *dignus amari*; or abſolute, as, *ſpargere voces*, for *ſpargebat*: *Hæccine fieri*, i. e. *decet*, &c. Infinitives are commonly as Neuter Aptotes; as, *vivere ipſum*, Cic. *Tempus eſt agere*, for *agendi*, Gen.

Ap-

Aptus regi, i. e. *regimini*, Dat. *Da bibere*, Accu. *O vivere noſtrum*, Voc. *Dignus puniri*, i. e. *pœnâ* Ablat. The Infinitive is govern'd of a Noun, Verb, or Prepoſition. To a Noun it is the Gen. as, *avidi promittere, promittendi.* To a Verb the Accuſ. as, *maturo venire, adventum*, Ter. To a Prepoſition, the Accuſ. or Abl. as, *gaudeo latuiſſe, ob latuiſſe.* The Infinitive after Adjectives is frequent in *Horace*, as *celer iraſci, durus componi*, &c.

Gerunds.

They and Supines have the Caſes of their Verbs, as, *ad audiendum, auditum poëtas.* Gerunds in *di* depend on Subſtantives and Adjectives, as, *cauſa videndi, certus eundi.* The Poets uſe an Infinitive for the Gerund, as, *Peritus medicari*: A Genitive Plural is put after Gerunds, as, *illorum videndi cauſâ.* Gerunds in *do* are put without a Prepoſition, or with theſe, *à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro*; as, *à diſcendo. Scribendo diſces.* — In *dum*, with theſe, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter*; as, *inter agendum*: Or when Neceſſity is meant, without a Prepoſition, with *eſt*; as, *Orandum eſt.* Gerundials are turn'd to Adjectives; as, *Generandi gloria mellis.* See above.

Supines.

The former is active, means Motion to, after Verbs and Participles; as, *veniunt, miſſi, ſpectatum. Venum, nuptum* have a hidden Motion. See above. In Neuter-Paſſives, and with *iri*, it is paſſive: *vapulatum venit*: *audio datum iri.* Poetically they ſay, *eo videre*, for *viſum.* It is put abſolute with *eſt*, as *actum eſt.* The latter is Paſſive after

Adjectives, as *facile factu*. But Supines and Gerunds are Nouns. See above.

TIME.

Part of Time is the Accuſative or Ablative; as, *omnibus horis*; *id tempus*: The Prepoſition is ſometimes expreſs'd, which is commonly here underſtood; as, *per noctem, per idem tempus*. *Abhinc* has either Caſe; *abhinc triennium--o*. *Cum, de, in, ante*, here are implied. Adverbs here are often Nouns; as, *mane*, *de mane*; *luci*, *de luce* or *luci*, &c.

Continuance of Time is the Accuſative or Ablative; as, *centum annos*, *hâc nocte*. We ſay, *de die*, *in diem*, *annos ad quinquaginta*, *per tres annos*, *id ætatis*, *plus triduum--o*; *tertio*, *ad tertium Calendas--arum*. Here *die*, *diem ante*, are meant.

PLACE.

Space of Place is the Accuſative or Ablative; as, *patet tres ulnas*; *pede diſceſſit*: Here ſupply *ad*, *per*, *circa*; *à*, *ab*. Names of great Places, and common Names of Places, meaning *in*, *to*, *from*, *by* a Place, are put to Verbs often with a Prepoſition; as, *in foro verſatur*. In a Place, of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion Singular is the Genitive after Verbs; as, *habitat Romæ*. Supply here *urbe*, &c. as, *in oppido Antiochiæ*, Cic. *Degit Londini, urbis inclytæ*, and the like, is not good; it ſhould be *urbe inclytâ*; *Ibi natus, celebri urbe*, Cic. Sometimes add the Prepoſition; as, *Albæ conſtiterunt in urbe opportunâ*, Cic. *Humi*, *domi*, *militiæ*, *belli*, are like proper Names; as, *procumbit humi*. Supply *tempore*, *loco*, *ſolo*, *ædibus*. *In domo*, Cic. *Sola terræ*, Lucr. *Domi* has only theſe Genitives with

with it; *Mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra, aliena*; as, *Domi ſua.*

A Proper Name of Place, Plural, or of the Third Declenſion, is the Dative or Ablative; as, *Thebis nutritur*; *Tyburi genitus.* So *ruri, rure*; as, *rure ſe continet.* Supply *in*: *In Hiſpali*, Cæſ. *In Siciliâ*, Val. Max. *In Cajetâ*, Cic. As in others it is underſtood alſo; *Viâ ſacrâ*, Hor. *Campo*, Virg. We read, *Domo me contineo*, Cic. *Hunc abde domo*, for *in domo*, or *domi.*

To a Place, is the Accuſative; as, *Eo Londinum*: So *Rus ibo*; *Ite domum.* Underſtand *ad*: For theſe Prepoſitions were left out for Elegance and Shortneſs, probably in *Cicero's* Time. The Poets love this way.

Sometimes it holds in *villa, ager, mons*, &c. as, *Venit littora*, Virg. *Abducite terra*; i. e. *ad.*

From, or *by* a Place, is the Ablative; as, *Londino veni*: *Eboraco ſum profectus.* So *exiit domo*; *rure.* Underſtand *à.*

By is often by *per*; as, *Per Londinum veni.* *Quintilian* ſays, the Prepoſition ſhould not be expreſs'd; but it often is: As, *ab Româ venit*, Liv. *à Veiis, Brunduſio*; *Bibone*; *ab Alexandriâ, Epheſo*; Liv. Cic.

IMPERSONALS.

Intereſt, refert, eſt, have Genitives; Except *meâ, tuâ, ſuâ*, &c. and *cujâ*: As, *Refert tuâ*: *eſt prudentis.* They have theſe alſo; *Tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem*: As, *magni refert.* Theſe are like, you ſee, Verbs of Eſteeming.

Donat. ſays, *mea*, &c. are Accuſatives; *ad mea, ad tua. Ad me, ad meam rem refert*; Plaut. *ad laudem intereſt*, Cic.

Priſc.

Priſc. ſays they are Ablatives, and *re* is underſtood; *In re meâ eſt*; Plaut. So in that *Iambick* of *Terence*;—*Quid id noſtrâ? nihil. Noſtrâ* muſt be the Ablative; elſe the Verſe is wrong. So that *re, cauſâ, gratiâ,* are underſtood both to theſe Ablatives, and to the Genitive; as, *Intereſt populi; Cauſâ populi.*

Theſe have a Dative; *accidit, certum eſt, contingit,* &c. like their Perſonals: As, *Convenit mihi tecum. Juvat, decet,* with the Compounds, and *delectat, oportet*, have an Accuſative, as Tranſitives; as, *Forma viros decet*: Elſe with an Infinitive; as, *Me juvat ire.*

Ad is put to *attinet, pertinet, ſpectat*; as, *Ad te attinet. Pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, miſereſcit, pudet, piget*, have an Accuſative and Genitive; as, *pudet me tui.* The Accuſative is tranſitive. To the Genitive, underſtand *Cauſâ,* &c. Some are turn'd to Perſonals again; as, *Arbor delectat Agricolam.*

Capit, incipit, deſinit, debet, ſolet, poteſt, join'd to Impersonals, are like Impersonals; as, *Deſinit illum tædere ſtudij.*

Impersonals Paſſive have the Caſe of Perſonals Paſſive; as, *Ab hoſtibus pugnatur.* The Caſe is ſuppreſs'd often; as, *diſcumbitur*; underſtand *ab illis.*

Impersonals Paſſive thus ſerve for each Perſon of both Numbers; as, *ſtatur*; *I, thou, he, we, ye, they, ſtand.* Underſtand *à me, à te,* &c.

PARTICIPLES

Have the Caſes of their Verbs; as, *fruiturus amicis.* —In *dus*, oftener a Dative; as, *exorandus mihi.*

Parti-

Participles made Nouns, or Participials, have a Genitive, like Subſtantives; as, *ſui profuſus*; *indoctus pilæ*. *Exoſus*; *peroſus*, *perteſus*, actively, have an Accuſative; as, *Segnitiem peroſus*: *Perteſus ignaviam*; Sal. *Exoſus*, *peroſus*, paſſively, have a Dative; as, *exoſus Deo*. The Dative is a *Græciſm*, after Participles Paſſive: The Accuſative is tranſitive.

Natus, *prognatus*, *ortus*, *ſatus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *editus*, have an Ablative with a Prepoſition underſtood; as, *Edite regibus*; *è regibus*.

ADVERB.

En and *ecce*, in ſhewing, have a Nominative or Accuſative; in upbraiding, an Accuſative: As, *En Priamus*, *aras*; *habitum*. *Eſt*, *video*, *vides*, &c. are underſtood. *Clanculum*, an Accuſative: *Clam* an Accuſative and Ablative. Some make theſe Prepoſitions: It is ſtill the ſame. *Apage*, an Accuſative.

Adverbs of Time, Place, Quantity, have a Genitive; as, *Minimè gentium*; (Here *gentium* is a *Pleonaſm* for Elegance;) *tunc temporis*; *abundè fabularum*. The Reaſon is, thoſe of Place have the Senſe of a Noun with a Prepoſition; as, *longè Parentum*; i. e. *à loco*, Appul. *Interea loci*, *inter ea negotia loci*; and the like. So *re*, *ſpatio*, *die*, &c. are implied in the Genitive to thoſe of Time: So *de re*, to thoſe of Quantity.

Parum is an Adjective, from παῦρον: So *neceſſis*, *neceſſe*, *magis*, *mage*, *ſatis*, *ſate*; and perhaps *abundis*, *abunde*. Theſe have a Genitive, with *res* or *negotium* underſtood.

Inſtar has ſometimes *ad*; as, *Ad inſtar caſtrorum*; *Ad tantæ magnitudinis inſtar*: Or not; as, *Inſtar montis*. But it is a Noun.

Some

Some have a Dative from their Nouns; as, *obviam illi*, of *obvius*. This is by Acquisition, like all Datives, and is not Government, but Agreement. *Tempori, luci, vesperi*, are rather Ablatives than Adverbs.

Some have an Accusative from their Preposition; as, *propiùs urbem*: Understand *ad*. *Cedò* has the same; *cedo arbitrum*. *Aliter, secus, ante, post*, have often an Ablative; as, *multo alitèr*. But then they are Adverbs, and *à* is understood.

Comparative and Superlative Adverbs have the Cases of their Degrees; as, *optimè omnium*; *propiùs illo*: (We read, *propiùs ad*, and *à*.) *Præ* and *ex numero* are understood.

Plus has a Nominative by Agreement; a Genitive, Accusative and Ablative, with a Noun, Verb, or Preposition understood; as, *plus trecenta, quatuor hominum*; *passus*; *eo*.

ADVERBS and MOODS.

Ubi, postquam, cum, have an Indic. or Subjunctive; as, *Ubi dedit, laverimus*. *Donec*, so long as, an Indic. *donec eram*. *Till*, an Indic. or Subj. *donec jussit*; *sit*. *Dum*, while, an Indic. *so that*, a Subj. *till*, a Subj. as, *dum facis*; *prosim*; *viderit*. *Quoad*, as long as, an Indic. or Subj. *So, how long?* as, *quoad expectas?* *Simulac, simulatque*, an Indic. or Subj. as, *simulac erat, esset*. *Quemadmodum, ut, utcunque, sicut*, the same, as *ut salutábis, feceris*. *Ut*, after that, an Indic. as, *ut ventum est*. *Quasi, ceu, tanquam, perinde acsi, haud secus acsi*, have a Subj. or couple like Cases; as, *tanquam feceris*: *Arridet mihi, quasi amico*. *Ne*, do not, an Imperat. or Subj. as, *ne sævi, metuas*. *Ne*, not,

not, has other Moods. Adverbs, with a Case, are Prepositions; as, *coram latrone.*

CONJUNCTIONS,

Copulatives, Disjunctives, *&*, *quàm*, *nisi*, *an*, *præterquam*, join like Cases, or divers, as the Words require; so like Moods, or divers: As, *Ego & tu: Vixi Romæ & Venetiis: Stat & videt: Nisi lactâsses me, & produceres.*

Etsi, *tametsi*, *etiamsi*, *quanquam*, *licèt*, *quamvis*, *ni*, *nisi*, *si*, *siquidem*, *quòd*, *quiâ*, *quàm*, *postquam*, *posteaquam*, *ubi* for *postquam*, *nunquam*, *priusquam*, *quippe* with *qui*, have an Indicative, or Subjunctive; as, *etsi miratur*, *miretur.*

Siquis, *quando*, *quandoquidem*, *quòniam*, *quippe*: *ne*, *an*, *num*? *ut*, for *after that*, *as*, *how*; have an Indicative: As, *ut valet*?

Si, altho', *qui* a Causal; *cum*, tho', since, because; *ne*, *an*, *num*, Indefinites; *ut*, a Causal, or for *ne non*; *altho'*, or for *utpote*, a Subjunctive; as, *si obsecret.*

Cum, and *tum*, and *tum* doubled, are like Copulatives. *Cum* speaks of a lesser Thing, so is set first; *tum* a greater, and is put last: *Amat cum omnes, tum imprimis illum: Tum literas, tum virtutem.*

PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is often understood to the Ablative, or Accusative; as, *loco*, (*in*): *Romam*, (*ad*).

A Prepoſition compounded has ſtill the ſame Caſe ; as, *avertere Italiâ.*

Compounds with *à, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in,* often repeat the Prepoſitions ; as, *abſtinuerunt à viris.*

In for *erga, contra, ad* ; *ſub* for *ad, per, ante* ; *ſupra* for *ultra* ; have an Accuſative : As, *in Teucros.* Elſe, *in, ſub, ſuper* for *de* and *in,* an Ablative ; as, *in loco.*

In for *ergà,* has ſometimes an Ablative ; as, *Talis in boſte fuit,* for *in boſtem* ; Æn. 2. 541. Unleſs as *in,* among the *Hebrews,* has the Senſe of all the Prepoſitions, it here means *cum boſte.*

Subter, both ; as, *ſubter terras, tèſtitudine. Tenus* has an Ablative, Singular and Plural ; a Genitive Plural only : As, *Pube, pectoribus, crurum tenus.*

Prepoſitions without a Caſe, are Adverbs ; as, *coram adſum* : So that having a Caſe only makes the Difference.

INTERJECTIONS

Are put without a Caſe ; as, *quid, malum ?*

O has a Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative ; ſo *heu, proh* ; as, *O domine. Hei, væ,* a Dative ; as, *Væ mihi.*

Underſtand ſome Verb here.

Mixt

Mixt REMARKS *on all.*

If [*that*] may be turn'd to [*which*] it is a Relative; elſe a Conjunction. But *quod* ſtrictly, is always a Relative. *Sanctius* thinks the Prepoſition to the Ablative is omitted, for Fear of Ambiguity; as, *tetigi illum haſtâ.* If *cum haſta*, it might be doubted whether you touch'd him and his Lance, or him with a Lance. Mind theſe Phraſes; *eſt mihi nomen Petro, cui cognomen Iulo*; or *Iulus* it might be, by Appoſition; and the like. *Sanctius* thinks that Participles compar'd, or compounded with a Prepoſition, become Nouns: *Voſſius* denies it; becauſe ſtill they equally denote Time, as before: As, *Inſcientibus nobis*, Terentius. *Indictum alio*, Horace. *A me commendatiſſimus*, Cicero. The Conjunction couples like Caſes; *Romæ & Athenis*, is, *in urbe Romæ & Athenis.*

O feſtus dies! O quàm eſt feſtus dies! O fortunatos! O quàm credam fortunatos! Væ tibi, i. e. *ſit tibi*, and the like.

FIGURES,

Are by *Sanctius* reduc'd to Four; *Ellipſis, Pleonaſmus, Syllepſis, Hyperbaton*; add *Helleniſmus. Enallage* is needleſs.

Ellipſis is, 1. When ſomething is entirely conceal'd: 2. When a Noun or Verb is wanting, that was expreſs'd before; either in the ſame, or a different Senſe; which is *Zeugma*.

Hence *Appoſition*; *Anna ſoror*, i. e. *ens*; or, *quæ es ſoror*. *Carmonenſes*, *quæ eſt civitas*, Cæſ. For every Sentence conſiſts of a Noun and Verb. Hence the Nominative is underſtood in Impersonals, &c. and other Caſes often: And the Verb to an Infinitive; as, *negare*, for *cœpi negare*: And a Participle; as, *ſcire ſe*, for *dicens ſe ſcire*: And Subſtantive; which is ſometimes however expreſs'd, as *Cicero*, *Ad tanti belli opinionem*, *quod ego negotium*, &c. Thus *non eſt quod*; i. e. *negotium quod* Hence an Accuſative always is govern'd of an Active Verb, or ſome Prepoſition, or agrees with an Infinitive: *Me miſerum*, i. e. *ſentio*. Hence other Particles often are underſtood, as, *magis*. *Eſt bona*, *quàm loquens*, Liv. *Si*; *fineret dolor*, Virg. *Cave faxis*; i. e. *ne*. The Potential Mood may be reſolv'd by *Ellipſis*, as, *frangas*, *fiet ut frangas*; and the like. *Non modo parcus*, i. e. *non parcus*. Inſtances of Nouns, Verbs, Prepoſitions, &c. underſtood by *Ellipſis* in Claſſick Authors are numberleſs. The common *Syntax* is full of them. *Zeugma* is ſimple; as, *qui numina*, *qui tripodas*, *qui ſydera ſentis*: Or varying; of Gender, *genus & virtus eſt vilior algâ*. Caſe, *Quid fecerit*, *quem neque pudet quicquam*, *nec metuit quenquam*, Ter. i. e. *qui non metuit*. Of Number, *Hic arma*, *hic currus fuit*. Of Perſon, *Ille timore*, *ego riſu corrui*, Cic. Or when a Word before is underſtood in the Parts; as, *Aquilæ volarunt*, *hæc ab oriente*, *illa ab occidente*, Cic.

Pleonaſ-

Pleonaſmus is a Redundance of a Word; as, *ſe deſertos potius quàm defenſos eſſe malunt*; where *potius* is too much. So *omnia quæcunque, nihil quicquam. Sed plebs, ea verò*, &c. *Poſthumius autem, is negat*, &c. *Præſcire ante*; *nulla altera*; *quis quiſquam, quis alter*, &c. Cic. Ter. Sall. Plaut.

Syllepſis, when Words differ in Gender and Number; *duo millia cæſi*: *ſcelus, qui me perdidit*: *Aperite aliquis oſtium. Præſente nobis*, Plaut. *Abſente nobis*, Ter. ap. Sciop. Liv. Ter. &c. *Mars & Venus capti*: *Conjuravêre pauci, de quâ dicam*: *Amor ac judicium, utrum ſit plus allaturus*: *Vim atque arma cavendam eſſe*: *Suq Eunuchus*: *Timidi damæ*, i. e. *maſculi*; and the like.

Hyperbaton is a mixt Order of Words: It is *Anaſtrophe*, as *mecum, his ſuper*; for *cum me, ſuper his. Tmeſis*, as, *per mihi gratum*, for *pergratum. Parenthefis*; as, *Dum redeo* (*brevis eſt via*) *paſce capellas. Synchyſis*, as, *malè laxus in pede calceus hæret*, for *malè hæret. Anacoluthon*, when the former and latter do not agree: As, *nos, quibus eſt objectus labor, omne quod eſt interea tempus, priuſquam id reſcitum eſt, lucro eſt*, Ter. Other Places of this Kind are in *Tully*, &c. which are call'd σολοικοφανῆ, Solœciſms.

Helleniſmus: As, *iſtum quem quæris, ego ſum*: *Aliquid agas quorum conſueviſti. Saxum, qui fortè jacebat. Explevi mentem. Fac me ut ſciam. Illum, ut vivat, optant. Regnavit populorum. Audivit muſicæ. Deſcriptio ex duodecim ſignorum*, Vitr. *Da meus ocellus*: *Excutias guttas, lætari cor*, for *uſque ad lætari*, Perſ. *Ut melius pati*, for *patiaris*:

Pri-

Primum, tertium, tantum, principium. And many other Cases, that imitate the *Greeks.*

There is strictly no such Thing as *Antiptosis* and *Enallage*: They may be resolv'd easily by what has been offer'd. See *Sanctius.* *Antiptosis* destroys all *Syntax.* *Quas uti solet,* is no Example of it; for *utor* had an Accusative, &c. *Romani parare* is no *Enallage*; *cœperunt* is understood. So many other Instances may be well reconcil'd without them.

Many Verbs have different Constructions; as, *abdicare magistratum, se magistratu, aliquem*; to quit an Office; renounce any one; and a Number of others.

*Appositio*n, *Evocation*, are Kinds of *Ellipsis*: *Synthesis*, *Prolepsis*, Kinds of *Syllepsis*: *Synecdoche*, a *Gracism.* See *Linacer*, on the Figures.

Add *Archaismus*, or the old Construction; as, *vivimus ævum vitalem*, Pl. *Asyndeton*, where is no Conjunction; as, *amor, ira, virtus.* *Polysyndeton*, where are many; as, *amor, & ira, & virtus.*

See the Figures defin'd and exemplified in my Key to the *Universal Grammar*: Only here observe, that the following Tense sometimes differs from the foregoing, in the same Point; as, *animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit*: So do the Numbers; as, *fixo gutture fumant, & latum mediâ sulcum deducit arenâ.*

There were most certainly a Variety of Dialects in the *Latin*; but the best Writers do not use them: For the *Roman* Standard of Speaking was the Rule they follow'd.

The

The Patavinity of *Livy* was perhaps the Dialect, as well as the peculiar Expreſſion of *Padua*, or, a Partiality to his Countrymen: And the Phraſe, *Oſcè & Volſcè loqui*, was to uſe the barbarous Dialect and Words of that People.

A Specimen of the *Latin* Phraſes, in which it abounds more than the *Greek*, may be; *Ago tibi gratias*; I thank you: And of their Proverbs; *Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius*, You cannot turn every Thing to every Uſe.

SHORT

A SHORT

INDEX

Of FOREIGN WORDS in theſe Five Grammars, with the Senſe of them, in Order as they occur.

This is only a Specimen, for it belongs to a Dictionary.

SPANISH.

MAñada, *a Flock.*
Baylár, *to dance.*
Voz, Boz, *a Voice.*
Sutil, *ſubtle.*
Ciruela, *a Plumb.*
çufre, *Brimſtone.*
Cada, *every.*
Guante, *a Glove.*
Guerra, *War.*
Guia, *a Guide.*
Guero, *addle.*
Aguero, *Soothſaying.*
Garguero, *the Throat.*
Sirguero, *Tower of a Boat.*
Hoguero, *a Woodpile.*
Triguero, *a Sparrow in the Wheat.*
Ciguena, *a Stork.*
Pedigueno, *wanton.*
Halagueño, *Flattering.*
Siguença, *a City.*
Virguença, *Shame.*
Aguelo, *Grandfather.*
Deguello, *beheading.*
Regueldo, *Belching.*
Unguento, *Ointment.*
Huerto, *Orchard.*

Hecho,

Hecho, *made or done:*
Tinta, *Tincture, Ink.*
Oveja, *a Sheep.*
Jeronimo, *Jerom.*
Eſpero, *I hope.*
Buche, *Mouth.*
Lleno, *full.*
Mill, 1000.
Montaña, *Mountain.*
Caïda, *a Fall.*
Vilbao, *Bilboa.*
Laud, *a Lute.*
Ataud, *Tomb.*
Mia, *Mine.*
Dia, *Day.*
Porfia, *Contention.*
Deſviar, *To go out of the way.*
Viento, *Wind.*
Dió, *He gave.*
Rio, *River.*
Frio, *I fry.*
Tio, *Uncle.*
Ciudad, *City.*
Oy'do, *Heard.*
Roy'do, *Gnawn.*
Fuerça, *Force.*
Muy, *Much.*
Ahinco, *Earneſtneſs.*
Roer, *To gnaw.*
Oſee, *Hoſea.*
Berſabee, *Beerſheba.*
Embio, *I ſend.*
Anciano, *Ancient.*
Diabolo, *Devil.*
Amiſtad, *Friendſhip.*
Adives, *a certain Beaſt.*
Joven, *a Youth.*
Buenamente, *Well.*
Aquí, *Here.*
Acá, *Hither.*
Cál, *Chalk, Lime.*
Boz, *a Voice.*
Gran, *Great.*
Acullá, *There.*
Aun duermes? *Do you ſleep yet?*
Ante vino que, *came before that.*
Entre, *among.*
Mas, *but.*
Don, *Sir; Mr. Lord:*
Donna, *Madam, Lady, Mrs.*
Libro, *Book.*
Rey, *King.*
Ley, *Law.*
Fe, *Faith.*
Buey, *an Ox.*
Relox, *a Clock.*
Merced, *Service.*
Cercél, *a Beaſt untamed*; or Cercil.
Saya, *a Petticoat.*
Vaya, *let him go.*
Piel, *Skin.*
Habladór --ora, *Speaker.*
Honrado, *honour'd.*
Maeſtro, *Maſter.*
El, *the, a, an, he.*
Del, *of, from, the.*
Para, *to.*
A el, al, *the, a,* &c.
La, *the, a, ſhe,* &c.
Lo, *the,* &c.
Bretana, *Britain.*
Bueno, *good.*
Tanto, *ſo much.*
Quanto, *how much.*
Mayor, *greater.*
Menos, *leſs.*
Mucho, *much.*
Poco, *little.*
Agua, *Water.*
Dios, *God.*
Todo poderoſo, *Almighty.*
Peor, *worſe.*
Malo, *bad.*
Dos, *two*; tres, *three*; uno, *one.*

Primero, *First.*
Segundo, *Second.*
Tercio, tercero, *Third.*
Mentiroſo, *given to Lying.*
Andaluz, *Andaluzian.*
Ingleſes, *Engliſh.*
Yo, *I*; Tu, *Thou*; Si, *Him*;
Eſte, *He, this, that.*
So El.
Aqueſte, *ſame.*
Eſſe, *He.*
Aquel, *He.*
El qual, que, quien, *who.*
Nos, noſotros, *We.*
Vos, voſotros, *Ye.*
Carlos, *Charles.*
Mi, *mine*; Tu, tuyo, *thine*;
Su, ſuyo, *his.*
Cavallo, *Horſe.*
Vueſtra Merced, *You, your Worſhip, or Honour.*
Ambos, *both.*
Entrambos, *between both.*
Aver, *to have.*
Ser, *to be.*
Tengo, *I hold.*
Eſtár, *to be, ſtand.*
Revelar, *to reveal.*
Entendér, *to know.*
Oyr, *to hear.*
Dar, *to give.*
Andar, *to go.*
Cercar, *to compaſs.*
Boguar, *to row.*
Aſſentar, *to agree.*
Colgar, *to hang.*
Saber, *to know.*
Traer, *to draw.*
Poder, *to be able.*

Querer, *to ſeek.*
Poner, *to put.*
Hazer, *to do, or make.*
Caber, *to take.*
Ver, *to ſee.*
Acontecer, *to happen.*
Vençer, *to conquer.*
Coger, *to gather.*
Defender, *to defend.*
Bolver, *to turn.*
Caer, *to fall.*
Roer, *to gnaw.*
Valer, *to be well.*
Soler, *to be wont.*
Doler, *to grieve.*
Venir, *to come.*
Dezir, *to ſay.*
Plazer, *to pleaſe.*

Electio, Elecion, } *Choice.*
Anas, Anade, } *Duck.*
Caſeus, Queſo, } *Cheeſe.*
Barba, Barva, } *Beard.*
Bibo, Bevo, } *I drink.*
Amicus, Amigo, } *Friend.*
Acutus, Agudo, } *ſharp.*

ITA-

ITALIAN.

LIngua Toſcana in Bocca Romana ; *The* Toſcan *Tongue in the Mouth of a* Roman.
Cena, *Supper.*
Accettuare, *to except.*
Ciaſcuno, *whoever.*
Fiele, *Gall.*
Bello, *pretty.*
Regente, *ruling.*
Oggetto, *object.*
Orgoglio, *Pride.*
Gloſa, *Gloſs.*
Conglutinare, *to join together.*
Regno, *Kingdom.*
Luoghi, *Places.*
Leggere, *to read.*
Hora, *Hour.*
Anno, *Year.*
Hanno, *they have.*
Amó, *he has loved.*
Acqua, *Water.*
Caſa, *Houſe.*
Coſa, *Thing.*
Coſi, *ſo.*
Arſo, *burnt.*
Studio, *Study.*
Iſcuola, *School.*
Gratia, *Favour.*
Malatia, *Sickneſs.*
Simpatia, *Sympathy.*
Natio, *Nation.*
Giuriſditione, *Power.*
Cuore, *Heart.*
Duo, *two.*
Tuo, *thine.*
Suo, *his.*
Virtuoſo, *a Virtuoſo.*
Avuezzo, *accuſtom'd.*
Zona, *Girdle.*
Zodiaco, *Zodiack.*
Mezzo, *Middle.*
Zigrino, *Chagrin.*
Rozza, *homely.*
Appreſſo, *near.*
Diſeſa, *Defence.*
Speranza, *Hope.*
Pozzo, *a Pit.*
Raggio, *Ray.*
Maeſtá, *Majeſty.*
Do, *I give.*
Pazzia, *fooliſh.*
Giudice, *Judge.*
Godono, *they rejoice.*
Venuto ſe ne, *He being come thither.*
Raccomandando megli, *He recommending to me.*
Fiúme, *a River.*
Dieta, *Diet.*
Iſpagna, *Spain.*
C' hà egli fatto, *What has he done ?*
Piede, *Foot.*
Meglio, *better.*
Sopra, *above, upon.*
Iddio, *God.*
Mano, *Hand.*
Ancora, *again.*
Parole, *Words.*
Parlare alto, *to ſpeak high.*
Chiaro, *clear.*
Duro, *hard.*
Honorevole, *Honourable.*
Laude, *Praiſe.*
Altezza, *Highneſs.*

Madre, *Mother.*
Camera, *Chamber.*
Fatica, *Buſineſs.*
Cittá, *City.*
Ala, *Wing.*
Arma, *Arms, Weapon.*
Padre, *Father.*
Re, *Thing.*
Specie, *Kind.*
Mille, 1000.
Lunedi, *Monday.*
Fuoco, *Fire.*
Ciglio, *Brow.*
Anello, *Ring.*
Dito, *Finger.*
Occhio, *Eye.*
Tempio, *Temple.*
Genaro, *January.*
Cavaliero, *Cavalier.*
Regina, *Queen.*
Soldato, *Soldier.*
Ingegni, *Wits.*
Pietro, *Peter.*
Londra, *London.*
Inghilterra, *England.*
Campagna, *Country.*
Caldo, *Heat, hot.*
Fiore, *Flower.*
Santo, *Holy.*
Quello, *He,*
Più, *more.*
Aſſai, molto, *much.*
Via, *ſomething, very.*
Steſſo, medeſimo, *ſelf.*
Scrivendo, *in writing.*
Ciò, *this.*
Queſto, *him, that, this.*
Inſegna, *teacheth.*
Altro, *another.*
Tutti, *all.*
Qualſivoglia, *whatever.*
Qualche, *every.*
Dicevi, *I ſaid.*
Pecchiamo, *let us ſin.*
Paghiamo, *let us pay.*
Ricevere, *to receive.*
Aprire, *to open.*
Coprire, *to cover.*
Molire, *to grind.*
Parere, *to bring forth.*
Aſſumere, *to aſſume.*
Fare, *to do, make.*
Cadere, *to fall.*
Temere, *to fear.*
Giacere, *to lye.*
Piacere, *to pleaſe.*
Suellere, *to pluck.*
Nuocere, *to hurt.*
Rompere, *to break.*
Cogliere, *to gather.*
Cuocere, *to boil.*
Dire, *to ſay.*
Odire, *to hear.*
Uſcire, *to go out.*
Gradire, *to go.*
Gire, *to go.*
Muorire, *to dye.*
Salire, *to dance.*
Appariſco, *to appear.*
Proferiſco, *to produce.*
Bevere, *to drink.*
Mentiſco,
Meraviglio, *to wonder.*
Fido, *I truſt.*
Perdutti, *loſt.*
Caccia, *Hunting.*
Tempio, *Time.*
Ghianda, *Acorn.*
Mezo, *almoſt, middle.*
Affetto, *Affection.*
Capelli, *Hats*; &c.

See the Dictionary.

FRENCH.

BOëte, *a Box.*
Coëffe, *a Hood.*
Poids, *a Weight.*
Poix, *Pitch.*
Majeſté, *Majeſty.*
Poiſſon, *Fiſh.*
Païs, *Country.*
Empêchée, *buſy.*
Ame, *Soul.*
Hier, *yeſterday.*
Faire, *to do.*
Jeun, *young.*
Boire, *to drink.*
Paon, *a Peacock.*
Guerre, *War.*
Blanc, *white.*
Jour, *a Day.*
Froid, *cold.*
Clef, *a Key.*
Agneau, *a Lamb.*
Hennir, *to neigh.*
Col, *Neck.*
Pſeautier, *Pſalter.*
Fille, *Daughter.*
Champ, *Field.*
Temps, *Time.*
Aout, *Auguſt.*
Sçavant, *knowing.*
Bruxelles, *Bruſſels.*
Dix neuf, *Nineteen.*
Etonnement, *Aſtoniſhment.*
Parvenir, *to come to.*
Premier, *firſt.*
Chapeau, *Hat.*
Vingt, *Twenty.*
Ciel, *Heaven.*
Maiſon, *Houſe.*
Etoille, *Star.*
Mechant, *bad.*
Pire, *worſe.*
Il, *He.*
Elle, *She.*
Mon, *mine.*
Mien, *mine.*
Chacun, *every one.*
Pluſieurs, *more.*
Tout, *all.*
Perſonne, *any Perſon.*
Porter, *to carry.*
Punir, *to puniſh.*
Vendre, *to ſell.*
Recevoir, *to receive.*
Naitre, *to be born.*
Mourir, *to dye.*
Voir, *to ſee.*
Bouillir, *to boil*; &c.

See the Dictionary.

GREEK.

GREEK.

Τμεῖς, *You.*
Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes.*
Ἑκατὸν, *an Hundred.*
Τίφθ' ὅτως, *why so.*
Νύχθ' ὅλην, *the whole Night.*
Ἱερὸς, *Holy*; &c.

See the Lexicon.

LATIN.

Aio, *I say.*
Musæum, *a Study.*
Inobêdio, *to disobey.*
Quisquam, *any one.*
Calendæ, *Calends.*
Langueo, *to languish.*
Bacca, *a Berry.*
Hieronymus, *Jerom.*
Arduus, *hard.*
Notatio, *Etymology.*
Arx, *a Tower.*
Ergô, *for the sake of.*
Satur, *full.*
Ubivis, *where you will.*
Sollicitus, *careful.*
Editus, *sprung of.*
Occultus, *hidden.*
Quitum, *to be able.*
Dehiscens, *gaping*; &c.

Vid. *Dictionary.*

APPEN-

APPENDIX,

Useful towards the Reading of *Medals*, and *Antique Inscriptions*.

I.

THE Ancients often add a Vowel, Consonant, or both; or take them away: Or change a Vowel, Consonant, or both, in Writing. As,

Ubéi	for	*Ubi.*
eiïus		*ejus.*
ſouo		*ſuo.*
Fuus		*Fus.*
vicxit		*vixit.*
quotiens		*quoties.*
amaſſo		*amaro.*
quips		*quis.*
ſſlis		*lis.*
tuad		*tua.*
leibertaded		*libertate.*
poſtidea		*poſtea.*
femus		*fœnus.*
ſubice		*ſubjice.*
Oſa		*Oſſa.*

acera

acera	for	*acerra.*
Pelex		*Pellex.*
faciem		*faciam.*
præſentebos		*præſentibus.*
voſter		*veſter.*
dicont		*dicunt.*
coda		*cauda.*
cœrare		*curare.*
oitier		*utier.*
ferundo		*ferendo.*
optumus		*optimus.*
epiſtula		*epiſtola.*
Sulla		*Sylla.*
obtimus		*optimus.*
cenas		*genas.*
dingua		*lingua.*
fidius		*filius.*
fedetrius		*feretrius.*
af virod		*ab viro.*
delicat		*dedicat.*
conflacuit		*confracuit.*
pequnia		*pecunia.*
arlabi		*adlabi.*
aſſum		*adſum.*

Aſa	for	*Ara.*
quit		*quid.*
vobem		*bovem.*
conlega		*collega.*
auſom		*aurum.*
fouſioſos		*furioſus.*

And many others.

II. The

II.

The great Uſe of Medals, is to clear and eſtabliſh the Certainty, and the Particulars of Chronology, Hiſtory, Genealogy, Antiquity, &c.

Ancient Oriental Medals are but few: The oldeſt and fineſt are the moſt ancient *Greek* Medals. Next are the *Roman*; 1. *Conſular*. 2. *Imperial*: And theſe of the Higher Empire, (beginning at *Julius Cæſar*, An. *U.* C. 700. and 54 *ante Chriſtum*, and ending at the Thirty Tyrants, *An. U.* C. 1010. and 260 after *Chriſt*;) or the Lower, (during 1200 Years, to the Year 1450, when *Conſtantinople* was reduc'd by the *Turks*). Theſe are ancient. The Medals of the laſt Three Ages ſince that Period, are modern. Ludicrous, or ſcandalous Medals, are not properly ſuch.

The Value of a Medal lies in the Antiquity, Scarcity, Truth, Clearneſs, Importance, and Beauty of it; hardly at all in the Metal. For if the Leathern Coins of *Numa* could be retriev'd, they would be more valuable than the Golden, Silver, or Copper Money of After-Ages, as Medals. The Materials of them vary, as above-ſaid; and of Braſs, Red, Yellow, and *Corinthian*; of two Coppers; of a white and hard Sort of Lead. Iron Money alſo was us'd in *Britain*, and ſome Parts of *Greece*: But the Principal of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, was Gold, Silver, and Braſs. Hence that Inſcription;

III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F.

Triumvir, Auro, Argento, Ære, flando, feriundo.

The *SIZES* differ, in the ſame, and different Metals: They of the largeſt Size are call'd *Medaillons*, (*Medaglioni*, Ital.). In the Diſpoſal of them, Regard ſhould chiefly be had to the Series of Things and Time; then to the Size and Materials. The Curioſity of Medals was reviv'd with Painting, about the Year 1400; having been ſunk near a Thouſand Years; and this by the Care principally of ſome Painters; as, *Piſani*, *Bolduc*, &c.

The principal Side of a Medal is call'd the Head; the other, the Reverſe. The Inſcription round about, is call'd the *Legend*; tho' often there is another Inſcription in the Field, or Face of the Medal. It is charg'd with Perſonages, Publick Monuments, *Epocha's*, Initial Letters, Great Occurrences, Titles of Honour, Marks of Acknowledgment, Vows at certain Times and Places, Benedictions, or Good Wiſhes; Names of Magiſtrates, Mint-Maſters, *Diumviri*, Emperors, Cities, People; Monograms of Names, ſingle Cyphers, and a Variety of other Figures, Symbols, Animals, Temples, Columns, *&c.*

Much more might be deliver'd on this Subject; but no more is deſign'd than a Sketch only. We may only obſerve upon Three Points; The Counterfeiting of them; A Specimen of their Inſcriptions, and a Taſte of ſome leading Writers in this Faculty; and then diſmiſs the Conſideration.

1. Some Men have counterfeited the Old Medals; as, *Carteron* in *Holland*, *Cany* at *Paris*, *Anthony de la Corne* at *Rome*, a *Paduan*, and a *Parmeſan*, in *Italy*. And there are ſeveral ways of Counterfeiting in this Affair: Making thoſe that never

never were; as, of *Priam*, the *Greek* Sages, *Virgil*, *Tully*, *Æneas*, &c. Making of Reverſes, that never were; as, an *Auguſtus*, with his common Saying, *Feſtina lentè*. Caſting old Medals in Sand, ſo neatly, that they appear to be ſtamp'd: Repairing of them, when defac'd, to appear handſome and legible. Making Dyes, or Stamps for them. Stamping Modern Coins upon Ancient Medals. Putting a ſcarcer Reverſe in the Room of a common one: Altering or feigning a *Legend*: Counterfeiting the ancient Varniſh; or Burſting the Edges of a New Coin by Artifice, that it may reſemble the Cracks in the Ancient, occaſion'd ſometimes in the Stamp by Accident.

Some ways to diſcover a Cheat, are, That theſe have not the Boldneſs, nor Delicacy of the Ancient: The Weight is not equal. Some have the Impreſſion of Sand in the Caſting: The Edges and Characters are different: The Marks of a File appear in ſome Part, where they were run: The Varniſh is ſofter than the Ancient; the Metal more poliſh'd; the Field more depreſs'd. A Graver will ſtick more on the added Parts than the other, and take off the falſe. The Preſervation and Colour are different; ſo the Relief, Cutting, Heads, Faces, Strokes, Varniſh, Cracks, *&c.*

2. *Taſte of* Inſcriptions.

Four *Greek*.

1. Μ. ΑΝΝΙΟϹ ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟϹ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟϹ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΥΙΟϹ.

2. Δ. Ε.

2. Δ. E. *i. e. δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας.*

3. IC XC NIKA. *i. e. ἰησοῦς χριστὸς νικᾷ.*

4. IEPAC ACYΛOY.

Four *Latin.*

1. *S. C.* i. e. *Senatus Conſulto.*

2. *BADVELA FLVREAS ZEMPER.*

3. *Permiſſu Dolabellæ Proconſulis.*

4. P. T. i. e. *Percuſſa Triviris.*

And the like.

3. *Specimen of Writers on* Medals.

M. *Bouteroüe* ; *Savot* ; *Wolf. Lazius* ; *Morel* ; *Vailant* ; *Du Cange* : *Goltzius* : *F. Hardouin* upon *Pliny* ; *Occo* ; *Mezza Barba* ; *Patin* ; *Fulvius Urſinus* ; *Fr. Spanhemius* : *Oiſelius* : *Noris de Ep. Syr.* *Toynard.* *Oct. Strada.* *Villalpand. in* Ezek. *Antonius Auguſtinus* ; *Triſtan* : *Gevartius* ; *Hemelatius* ; &c. *Lukius* : *Typotius* : *La* France *Metallique* : *Mouſſinet* ; *Birot* ; &c.

FINIS.